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ROMAN IMPERIAL COIN PORTRAITS FROM GALBA TO COMMODUS[1]

By LAURENCE LEE HOWE, Louisville, Kentucky

Most observers, ancient and modern, have considered the Roman Empire an autocracy. The emperor derived his power from the people and was supposed to respect their liberties; but there was no political machinery to check his abuse of power or remove him from office if he proved unworthy of his trust. Roman autocracy, however, was for a long time checked by tyrannicide. The imperial government did not immediately degenerate into an Oriental despotism because the Romans were not Orientals. The majority of them, including most of the emperors, accepted autocracy as a necessary evil, required for the peace and safety of the empire; and the emperors, with few exceptions, sought to mitigate its effects, or at least to disguise its appearance. Prudence, indeed, scarcely allowed any other policy, for rulers who openly and continuously flouted Roman political ideals were usually assassinated.

Nero, the last Julio-Claudian emperor, was guilty of many crimes, but his lavish generosity to them assured him of the loyalty of the Roman common people and his Greek and Oriental subjects in the East. In the West, his position was less firmly established. The Roman senatorial aristocracy had long detested him, and finally he became intolerable to the Western provincials and the troops in the legions. When this happened, Nero was as good as dead; but unhappily he had no heir and no logical successor. Left to themselves, the senate, the common people, and the imperial bodyguards in Rome might have agreed on a new emperor and thus averted civil war; but they were not left to themselves. The provincial armies had learned, as Tacitus puts it, "the secret of the empire: that an emperor could be made in other places than Rome."[2] The legions in Spain proclaimed their general Galba as emperor.

Galba was pleasing to the senate. He was of noble birth and his career had been distinguished. In spite of his advanced age, he seemed likely to make an excellent emperor. "Everyone," Tacitus says dryly, "would have agreed that he was fit to rule — if he had never ruled."[3] As emperor, Galba proved utterly incompetent. His stinginess and harsh discipline quickly alienated the soldiers and cost him his life. Otho, an old friend of Nero, had little trouble in seducing the pretorian bodyguards from their allegiance and persuading them to murder Galba. There were no other troops nearby, and the horrified senators had no choice but to ratify the pretorian's selection of Otho as the new emperor. In the provinces, however, the news produced new revolts. The legions in Germany saluted their commander, Vitellius, as the lawful emperor, and charged him with the duty of punishing the traitor Otho and his insolent pretorians, whom the frontier troops always envied. The army in Palestine, then engaged in putting down a rebellion of the Jews, chose as emperor its general, T. Flavius Vespasianus. Thus the "Year of the Four Emperors," A. D. 69, begun in treason and murder, bloomed into full-scale civil war.

Of the three rival emperors, Vespasian seemed to have the worst position. Otho was already in Rome with strong forces there and others moving up to aid him. Vitellius was close to Italy with another powerful

army. Vespasian was farther away, and most of the troops loyal to him were fighting against the Jews. Thus he could hardly detach them immediately for use elsewhere. Everything appeared against Vespasian but character, and a current prophecy that a ruler would come from the East. Otho was a voluptuous dandy, and detested by the senate as a traitor and a friend of Nero. Vitellius was a fat glutton, cruel and cowardly. Perhaps Vespasian realized this, and wished the people of Rome and Italy to learn the character of his opponents before he himself appeared. He was at any rate in no hurry to get to Italy; and meanwhile everything worked out in his favor. Otho, after losing an indecisive battle to Vitellius, was overcome with remorse and killed himself to prevent further bloodshed. Vitellius made himself detested by almost everybody and the ranks of Vespasian's armies swelled every day. By the time Vespasian reached Rome, his lieutenants had thoroughly beaten the Vitellian forces and Vitellius had been murdered by the people of Rome. Vespasian was hailed with joy by the people and the senate. He brought with him his grown sons, Titus and Domitian, and made no secret of his intent to found a regular dynasty, rather than permit the senate to select his successor; but he was modest, honest, and capable, and he brought with him also a new promise of peace, justice, and efficient government.

The Year of the Four Emperors was a dreadful one for Rome and Italy; but from a numismatic viewpoint it was perhaps the greatest in Roman history. The die cutters of the imperial mint were compelled to meet worse problems than they had ever faced. Four new rulers appeared within a few months. There was no time to study the emperor's face and to work out a type of coin portrait, as they had done with Claudius and Nero. None of the four rulers could be called handsome, and Galba and Vitellius were very ugly. At a different period, the result might have been vapid and meaningless idealization; but not in the late 1st century. The artists — and their subjects — were men of sterner stuff. The trend toward frank realism in imperial portraiture, already begun under Claudius and Nero, reached its full development in the Year of the Four Emperors. As we handle the coins of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, we hardly know whether to be more amazed at the artists who dared to depict their rulers so realistically or at the rulers who allowed them to do so.

The wrinkled neck and hollow cheeks which appear on some of Galba's portraits (Fig. 1) have been slightly softened in others (Fig. 2); but all retain the hook nose, the brutal jaw, and the general air of harshness that typify the military martinet. Otho is depicted with features not unpleasing, but with the plump double chin of the epicure and the carefully curled hair of the coxcomb (Fig. 3). Vitellius appears in all his ugliness (Fig. 4), and occasional portraits verge on caricature (Fig. 5). The drillmaster, the popinjay, and the glutton — they form a strangely contrasting trio, and their presence on the coins suggests what kind of rulers can be expected from civil war. Yet we may remember that Galba and Otho met their deaths as became Romans, and that even Vitellius managed to muster up some courage at the end.

The portraits of Vespasian are no less frank. He was homely and the artists showed him to be. Yet his features are pleasing, especially by contrast with his predecessors. In the honest, middle-class face, with its shrewd eyes and humorous mouth (Fig. 6), it is easy to recognize

the reformer who restored the depleted treasury and made morality fashionable at the imperial court, and still never lost his common sense or took himself too seriously. Not even the imperial purple could dazzle the cool, skeptical eyes of this old soldier, who retained his simple manners and sense of proportion to the end. Even on his deathbed, Vespasian had enough wry humor to remark, referring to the custom of deifying good emperors after death, "Oh, me! I think I'm turning into a god."[4]

Titus, who became emperor on his father's death, is described by the sources as very handsome. He would hardly qualify as such by our standards; but his coin portraits (Fig. 7), which strongly resemble his father's, can usually be easily distinguished from them by their more cheerful and debonnaire expression and by the fullness of cheek and neck, indicative of robust health. Julia, the daughter of Titus, also appears on his coins (Fig. 8), in keeping with the frank royalism of the Flavians. Her features show a strong family resemblance to her male relatives.

After a successful reign of only two years, Titus died unexpectedly and was succeeded by his brother Domitian. Domitian, gloomy, puritanical, cruel, and suspicious, was the very antithesis of his cheerful, warm-hearted brother. He seems to have been disliked and slighted by both Titus and Vespasian, which no doubt further embittered him and caused him to cultivate a proud and aloof attitude. These qualities can be seen in Domitian's characteristic coin portrait (Fig. 9), which is somewhat idealized. The neck is straight and of more than human length, the head is set on it so as to convey an air of imperious majesty, and the face, while recognizable in its resemblance to Vespasian and Titus, wears an expression of hauteur and consciousness of power.[5] Domitian's wife, Domitia, whom court poets likened to the matronly goddess Juno, also seems to be slightly idealized in her coin portraits (Fig. 10).

Domitian seems to have tried to rule well, and his record is by no means wholly bad; but his warped nature won out over his good intentions. During the latter part of his reign, Rome lived in an atmosphere of terror similar to that which pervades the capital of a modern fascist or communist tyranny. Civil liberties were suppressed. Spies and informers were everywhere, listening to private conversations, and the slightest criticism of the emperor was likely to bring imprisonment, banishment, or death. At last, the senate, which had never liked Domitian, formed a conspiracy which succeeded in assassinating him. Civil war might have broken out again; but this time the senators were ready with an emperor of their own. Before the pretorians or the provincial legions knew what had happened, the senate had bestowed the purple on one of their own number, the old and universally-respected Nerva.

Among the many virtues which this estimable prince possessed, perhaps the outstanding ones, from the senate's point of view, were his childlessness and his old age. He could not found a dynasty and could be relied on to consult with the senate about a successor. Realizing that the frail old man needed the support of a younger and more vigorous prince with a military reputation, the senate and Nerva cast about them for an outstanding general. Their choice fell on Trajan, a Roman of a family which had settled in Spain. Nerva adopted him as his son and the

senate recognized him as the heir apparent to the empire. They could hardly have chosen better. Trajan was not only one of Rome's greatest soldiers, but his tact, modesty, and kindliness made him universally popular.

Thus began the line of Adoptive Emperors. Trajan, in like manner and with senatorial advice, adopted Hadrian. Hadrian adopted Antoninus Pius, who in turn adopted two successors to share power jointly, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. The expedient worked admirably. Even the sharing of authority between Marcus Aurelius and Verus produced no harmful results, apparently because Verus was quite willing to let Marcus have most of the power — and most of the hard work. The period of the Adoptive Emperors covers most of the 2nd century (96 to 180), and the Romans of later and less happy periods looked back on the 2nd century as a sort of Golden Age. The "Five Good Emperors" (as they are frequently called) gave the ancient world as a whole the best government it had ever seen. The frontiers were well defended and, except in one or two places, no revolts or seditions menaced domestic tranquility. The laws were administered with justice and humanity, and the philanthropic spirit of the period manifested itself in protective legislation for the slave and the poor man, the widow and the orphan. Business prospered, population increased, and cities multiplied their magnificent public and private buildings. Never before, and seldom since the 2nd century, had so many people in so large an area shared so much of the good things of life.

The coinage of the period reflects this prosperity and confidence. It was struck in such enormous quantities that even today very fine specimens of the coins of the Five Good Emperors can be had for a dollar or two. The artistry and workmanship of the coins is of high order — perhaps on the average the highest that the ancient world ever saw. The great masterpieces of the die sinkers' art produced during the Golden Age of Greece were exceptional, and not infrequently very lovely dies were struck in a slovenly manner, so that the coin design is partly off the flan. The Romans of the 2nd century made their dies and struck their coins with skill and precision. Naturally they took most pains with the gold. The aurei are almost perfectly round, well struck, and of fine style. But the silver and copper coins are not much inferior, and some specimens are of a style equal to the finest aurei. Numismatists who admire the stern and uncompromising realism of the Year of the Four Emperors may regret that this style did not continue. The portraits of the 2nd-century emperors are done with a majestic neo-classic style that is more suited to the serenity of the times and their own faces and personalities. This is especially noteworthy in the cases of Hadrian, Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius. The trend toward idealism, however, is never allowed to get out of hand, and the portraits are always highly individualized.

Nerva's portrait (Fig. 11) seldom seems much idealized. He appears with long, hooked nose, sunken eyes, and scrawny neck — a distinguished face, despite its ugliness, which bears a strong resemblance to the poet Dante, another famous Italian.[6] By comparison with earlier and later rulers' portraits, however, many of Nerva's seem weak. The draftsmanship is good, but the modeling of the face is far inferior and the relief rather lower than on the best coins of Vespasian or Hadrian.

With Trajan, we find an innovation — the selection of a single portrait type, more standardized than even that of Nero, which varies

scarcely at all throughout the empire and during the nineteen years of the reign.

> The literal exactitude of the portrait is attested for us by the identity of the treatment, producing an instantly recognizable type which was spread throughout the empire by coins struck not only in Rome, but at Alexandria, in Syria, and in Asia Minor. . .[7]

Trajan's plain, soldierly features are easier to identify than those of any other emperor. All his portraits look alike and do not resemble anyone else. He even wears his hair differently from any other emperor — in a bang cut straight across the forehead. The resemblance between coin portraits is always strong (Fig. 12) and sometimes so marked that it seems likely that a hub or master die was used to form the dies to strike the coins. Trajan must have decided at the beginning of his reign that this was the way he wanted to appear to the people of the empire; and the continuation of the type, together with Trajan's unprecedented popularity with all classes, indicates that it struck the public as perfectly satisfactory. The portraiture on Trajan's coins has been called "generally flat and unimaginative."[8] That is perhaps a just criticism. The types are usually in rather low relief, and on some specimens there is a tendency toward a pictorial style, to treat the coin as a flat, engraved disc, rather than as sculpture. As to their artistic merit, probably no one would claim that Trajan's coins rank with the greatest masterpieces. But if there are no superlatively fine portraits, there are no really bad ones, either.

Trajan, officially styled by the Romans as "the Best Emperor" *(Optimus Princeps)*, was not brilliant, but he had all the traditional Roman virtues. Among other things, he was a good family man, and he placed on his coins portraits of his father, of his wife, Plotina (Fig. 13), and of his sister, Marciana, and her daughter, Matidia (Fig. 14). All three ladies are prim, dignified, homely, and distinguished in appearance — obviously virtuous Roman matrons of the society of Plutarch and the younger Pliny. One can as well imagine Queen Victoria drunk in a Paris cafe as Plotina at one of Nero's sumptuous revels. The portraits of Trajan's womenfolk are like those of the emperor himself — competently executed, rather than brilliant. Their faithful realism, however, is in refreshing contrast to the vapid prettiness of most female portraiture in antiquity. All three ladies look somewhat alike, but they are distinguishable. Matidia is younger and plumper than the older ladies. Marciana can be identified by her resemblance to her brother. Plotina's face is longer and more angular.

Trajan's successor, Hadrian, was also an experienced soldier, and his government sought to continue the benevolent constitutional monarchy of his adoptive father. The two men, however, were of very different tastes and personalities. Although Hadrian was capable of outmarching all but the toughest of his seasoned legionaries, he was by preference a man of peace and an artist. He was probably the most brilliant of all Roman emperors; certainly he was the most accomplished. He was no mean writer and painter himself, and he was devoted to art and literature. Especially he was fond of the art of the Golden Age of Greece.

All these qualities are reflected in Hadrian's splendid and profuse coinage, which is one of the most noteworthy in numismatic history. There is no sharp break with the staid realism of Trajanic portraiture, but the influence of early Greek idealism can be detected on nearly all

of Hadrian's coins. They are also usually of very great artistic merit. They are in higher relief than Trajan's coins, and more carefully sculptured. The flans are not overcrowded and the sense of design and composition is superior to that exhibited on the coinage of other emperors. The reverses are done as carefully as the portraits on the obverses. In their style, the coins of Hadrian strike a nice balance between idealism and realism. In their design, they balance beauty with practicality. They are not in as high relief or modeled in so great detail as the most admired Greek coins of the past; but they go as far toward it as they can and still be practical and durable coins.

Hadrian's portraits fall into two types. In the first and earlier, the head is smaller and the bust and shoulders appear, usually in military dress (Fig. 15). The other type shows only the head and neck, and the head is considerably larger, almost filling the field, and generally more finely modeled and expressive (Fig. 16). The early portrait developed from the portrait of Trajan,[9] whom it sometimes resembles. This is no doubt deliberate, and done to indicate the relationship and ease the transition between rulers. It soon becomes a common phenomenon in imperial portraiture. It also works the other way. Later portraits of Hadrian sometimes resemble Aelius or Antoninus Pius, whom he chose successively as his successors. Aelius was named "Caesar" (which now assumes the meaning of heir apparent), but died before Hadrian. He lived long enough, however, to be presented to the Romans on numerous coins (Fig. 17). With Sabina, Hadrian's wife, coin portraits of the empresses first became really common. Sabina also has two types of portrait, one with the hair caught in back of her neck in a sort of queue, the other with it piled high on top of her head (Fig. 18).

Little is known of the reign of Antoninus Pius, but the ancient sources are unanimous in describing him as a man of the highest character. Like Hadrian, he was a man of great sympathy and kindness. His law to protect slaves from cruel masters became standard, and was quoted by later rulers and jurists. Antoninus received the surname "Pius" (dutiful, just, righteous). His portraits show a bearded man of middle age, with gentle, thoughtful, aristocratic features and an air of cool aloofness (Fig. 19). On many specimens there is a marked likeness to Robert E. Lee. Antoninus was devoted to his wife, the Elder Faustina. He was deeply grieved by her death, had her declared a Diva (saint or demi-goddess), and issued huge numbers of coins with her portrait and the title "Diva Faustina" (Fig. 20).

Marcus Aurelius, successor of Antoninus, was not only his son by adoption; he was also his son-in-law. He married Faustina the Younger, daughter of Antoninus and the Elder Faustina. When he became emperor, Marcus followed suit by marrying his own daughter, Lucilla, to his younger colleague, Lucius Verus. According to the contemporary historian, Dio Cassius, Marcus hoped that the younger and more vigorous man would relieve him of military duties, for Marcus was of frail physique and had devoted most of his life to the study of philosophy.[11] But Verus, although honest and loyal, proved a disappointment. He was indolent, an indifferent soldier, and died eleven years before Marcus, leaving him with much hard fighting to do against the Germans, who had become a serious menace to the empire.

If Antoninus is one of the least known of Roman emperors, Marcus is one of the best known; for he has revealed his thoughts to us in a philosophic diary popularly called the *Meditations*. Much of this he wrote at night in his tent during his campaigns against the barbarians on the frontier. Marcus practiced the Stoic philosophy, which emphasized dutifulness as the highest virtue and service to others as the highest duty. His writings reveal a man of limited intelligence, but of the noblest spirit — brave, gentle, and steadfast, affectionate to friends and family, forgiving to enemies, and wholly devoted to his subjects, wearing out a frail constitution in uncongenial tasks for the public welfare, a far more genuine saint than many of those generally granted the title.

Marcus' wife, Faustina, was considered among the most beautiful women in the empire. The tales of her unfaithfulness to her husband can be dismissed as mere jealous gossip. Marcus himself thanked the gods that he had such a good wife, "so obedient, so affectionate, and so simple."[12] In his son, however, he was less happy, and it was this son, Commodus, whom Marcus chose to succeed him in preference to a more worthy candidate suggested by the senate. Marcus probably knew his son's utter unfitness to rule, but hoped that responsibility might change him. He had little choice, in any case, for had Commodus been passed over, he might have begun a civil war. At the very least, he would have been so dangerous as a potential conspirator that he would either have been put to death or been forced to make a bid for power. A better Stoic and a worse father than Marcus would have had Commodus killed himself. As it was, he was killed anyway, and the empire was torn by warfare after his death.

Commodus had his mother's good looks. He was also highly skilled as an archer, swordsman, and charioteer. Dio Cassius, who saw Commodus in the arena, says that he once shot a hundred bears in one day, and later killed a tiger, a hippopotamus, and an elephant with his arrows — no mean feat of archery, even if he did shoot from a raised balustrade, or at tethered animals, so that he was in no danger.[13] As an emperor, however, he was hopeless. He spent all his time in the gladitorial arena or on the race track, letting favorites, mostly incompetent or dishonest, rule the empire. Many conspiracies were hatched against him, in one of which his own sister was a ringleader. She was caught and killed, but in a later conspiracy Commodus was strangled by a wrestler with whom he used to exercise. Commodus' wife, Crispina, had died some time before, and he left no heirs.

The family of Marcus Aurelius is well represented in numismatics. Coins of Marcus are common, and depict him as a beardless boy (Fig. 21), as a slightly bearded youth (Fig. 22), and as a mature man with a full, if rather sparse and wispy, beard (Fig. 23). Some early portraits are assimilated to that of Antoninus Pius (Fig. 24). The gentle, rapt expression on many portraits of Marcus, the thin face, prominent nose, and short beard, combine to give it a noticeable resemblance to the traditional pictures of Jesus. This does not, of course, prove that they looked alike — indeed, no one knows how Jesus looked. It does suggest that the attributes of saintliness seen in Jesus by the Christians were seen in Marcus by the pagans. In fact this appears from other evidence. Marcus was more revered than any other Roman emperor, not only in his lifetime, but long after his death. The best proof of his popularity is

that two later rulers, known to history as Caracalla and Elagabalus, adopted the name of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

The portraits of Verus, while many are excellent (Fig. 25), do not present the interesting variations in age that we find on those of Marcus. The colleague of the philosopher emperor, with his elaborately curled hair and beard, looks the part of the elegant dandy he is described as being. Some of Faustina's portraits are charming (Fig. 26). Others, however, are coarse and heavy, exhibiting none of the grace and vivacity that she must have possessed (Fig. 27). Faustina's better portraits suggest that she was prettier and more sprightly than the other ladies of her family, but only an overactive imagination, influenced by the slanders of the court gossips, could call her face "light-minded and frivolous."[14] Commodus and Lucilla appear as young people on coins of their father, showing a strong family resemblance between brother and sister (Fig. 28). On his own coins, Commodus is bearded and somewhat resembles his father (Fig. 29), but he is rather better looking and has a better kept beard, fuller and less stringy. Commodus' wife, Crispina, is sometimes hard to tell from his sister, Lucilla. She is usually prettier and has a slightly different hairdress (Fig. 30).

Although we have many splendid specimens from the period of the Antonine emperors, the average seems to be declining. Some of the portraits are rather crude and the reverses, even on coins with fine portraits, are often worse. The crudity of the reverses, however, is sometimes due to badly worn dies. The decline in the artistic merit of the coins is no doubt the result of inflation, necessitating the hiring of inferior die cutters and the use of old dies that should have been discarded. This situation was destined to grow far worse in the next century.

Another noteworthy development in the portraiture of the period of Hadrian and the Antonines is the appearance of large bronze medallions with portraits of the emperors. These pieces sometimes resemble the brass sesterces, but they can usually be distinguished by their larger size, higher relief, and rather finer workmanship. The medallion of Commodus (Fig. 31) shown here illustrates this. Some specimens, however, like the medallion of Hadrian (Fig. 32), bear portraits that are less attractive than those of the coins. All, however, are sought after by collectors because of the scarcity. They were probably struck to commemorate special occasions and sold or given to a relatively small number of persons.[15]

ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrations are from the catalogues of Jacob Hirsch, and permission to reproduce them is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

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Fig. 26. Aureus of Marcus Aurelius with fine portrait of his wife, Faustina the Younger. (Hirsch, 840)

Fig. 27. Aureus of Marcus with less attractive portrait of Faustina. (Hirsch, 843)

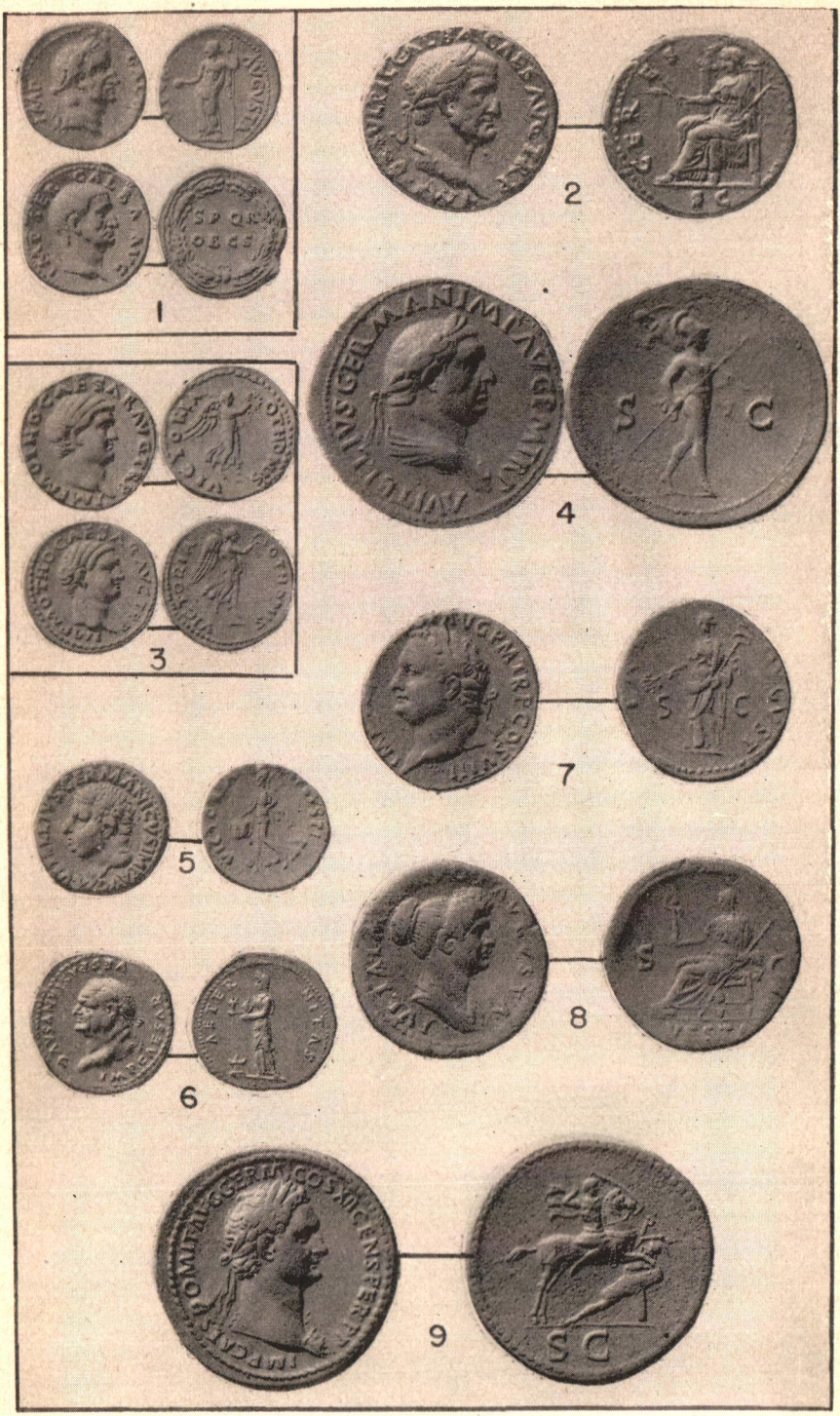
Fig. 28. Aurei of Marcus with portraits of his son, Commodus, and his daughter, Lucilla. (Hirsch, 874, 876)

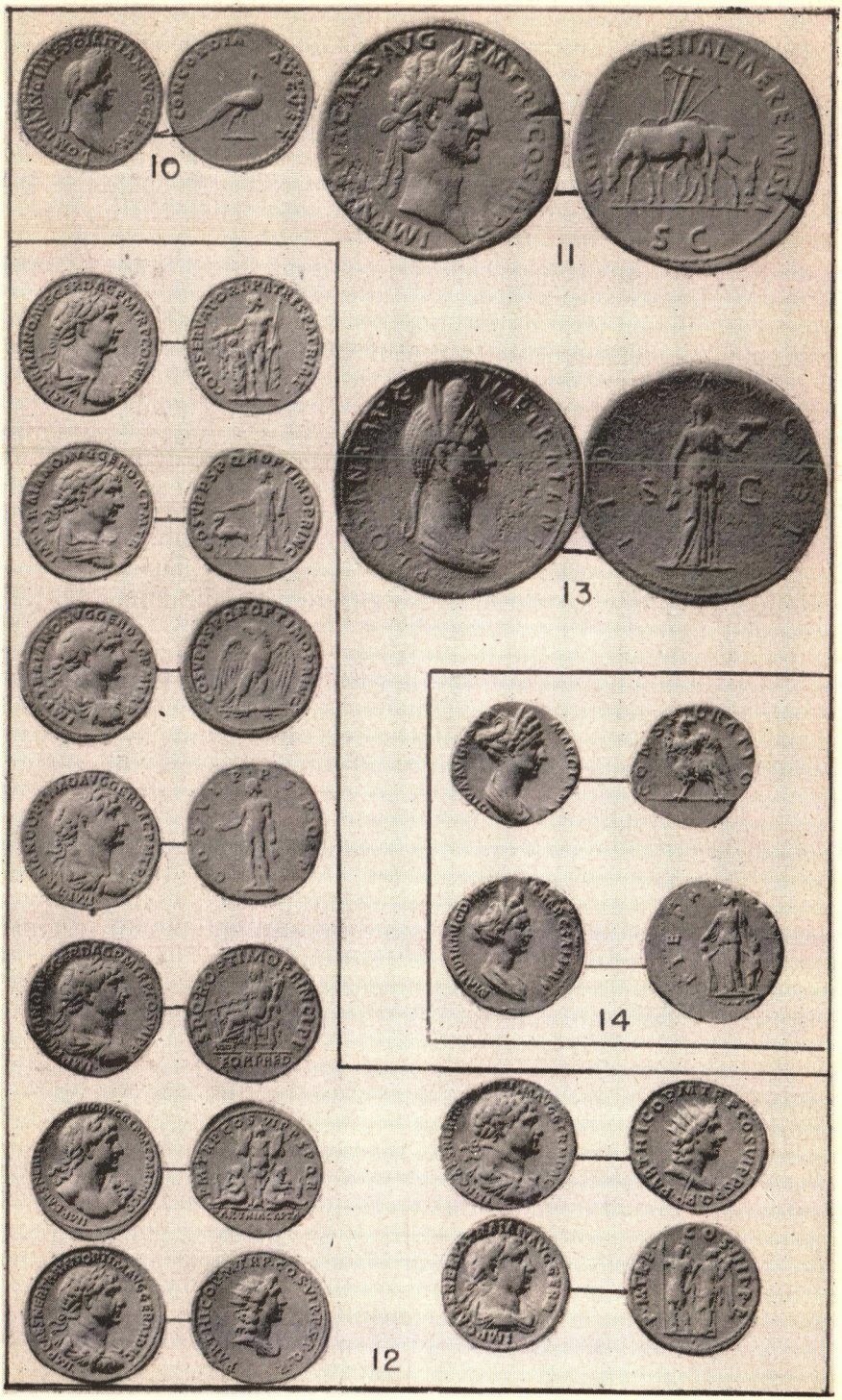
Fig. 29. Aureus of Commodus with mature portrait. (Hirsch, 871)

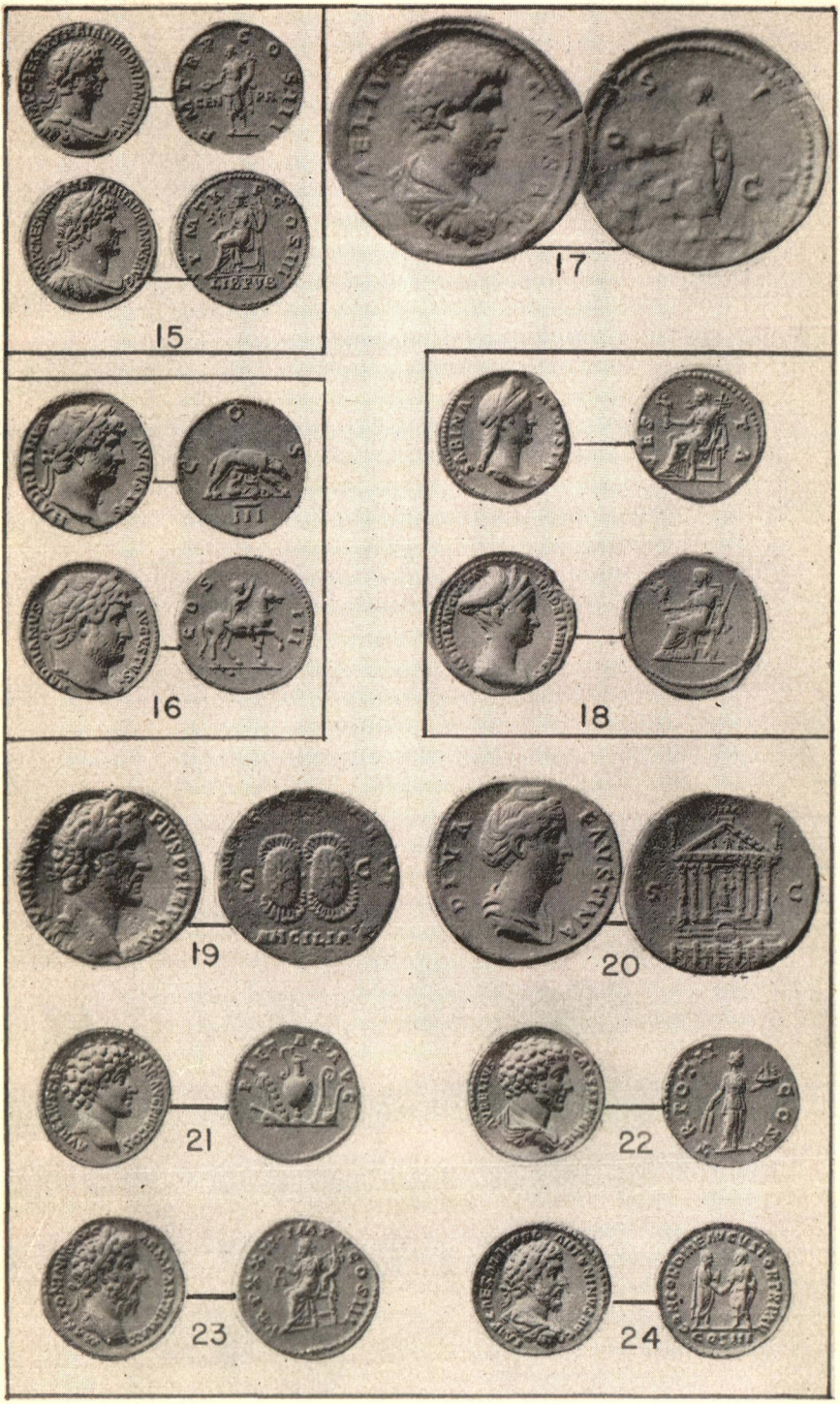
Fig. 30. Aureus of Commodus with portrait of his wife, Crispina. (Hirsch, 877)

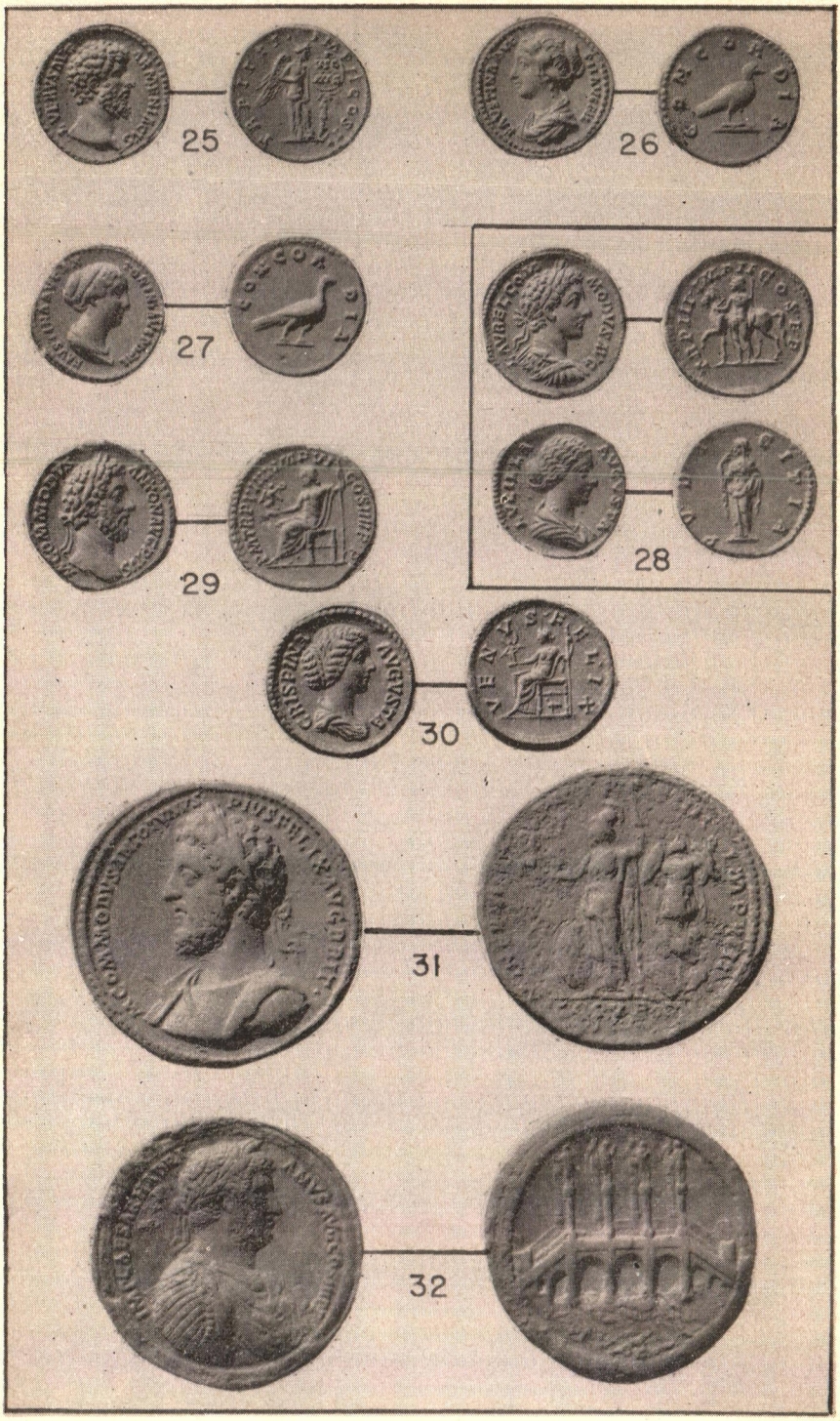
Fig. 31. Bronze medal with portrait of Commodus. Reverse commemorates Roman military successes. (Hirsch, 1514)

Fig. 32. Bronze medal with portrait of Hadrian. Reverse commemorates the erection of the Aelian Bridge over the Tiber. (Hirsch, 1426)


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NOTES

1. This article is a sequel to my "Coin Portraiture of the Early Roman Empire," *The Numismatist,* June, 1949, pp. 328-341.
2. Tacitus, *History,* I, 4.
3. Ibid., I, 49.
4. Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars: Vespasian,* 23.
5. Jean Babelon, *Le portrait dans l'antiquite d'apres les monnaies* (Paris, 1942), pp. 126 f.
6. Kurt Lange, *Herrscherkopfe des Altertums im Munzbild ihrer Zeit* (Berlin and Zurich, 1938), p. 26.
7. Babelon, pp. 127 f.
8. Harold Mattingly and Edward A. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage,* Vol. II: *Vespasian to Hadrian* (London, 1926), p. 237.
9. Ibid., p. 336.
10. Ibid., pp. 336 f.
11. Dio Cassius, Epitome of Bk. LXXI, 1.
12. *Meditations,* I, 17.
13. Dio Cassius, Epitome of Bk. LXXIII, 18; 19.
14. So Lange, p. 27.
15. Jocelyn M. C. Toynbee, *Roman Medallions* (Numismatic Studies, No. 5, American Numismatic Society: New York, 1944), pp. 15 f.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

There is very little in English on the subject of ancient coin portraiture. There are occasional references to it in Mattingly and Sydenham (Vols. II and III cover the period of this article) and in the works of Mrs. Arthur (Eugenie) Strong, *Roman Sculpture from Augustus to Constantine* (New York and London, 1907), and *Art in Ancient Rome* (2 vols., Scribner's: New York, 1930). There are some articles in periodicals, but these are of a narrow and often rather technical nature.

Of the foreign books mentioned in the notes, Babelon's treatment is more detailed than Lange's, but both are elementary. Perhaps the best study of Roman portraiture, both sculptural and numismatic, is Robert West, *Romische Portrat-Plastik* (Munich, 1933). This excellent work, however, does not go beyond the Flavian age. The portraiture of Trajan is treated by W. H. Gross, *Studien zu den Bildnissen Traians* (Berlin and Mann, 1938). There are some other foreign works on coin portraiture, but most of them are so elementary as to add little or nothing to Babelon or too technical for any but the specialist.

ENIGMATICAL CONFEDERATE CURRENCY ISSUES

By SYDNEY C. KERKSIS, WOJG, U. S. Army, ANA 13063

(Grateful acknowledgment is given to Philip H. Chase, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for data and assistance furnished in the preparation of this article. Photography by the author.)

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Although much research has been done concerning the various currency emissions of the Confederate States of America, several puzzles still remain as yet unsolved. Among these are the famous "Essay" notes of $10 and $20 denomination dated September 2, 1862, and the $10 note of the same date that was placed in general circulation. (Figures 1, 2, 3.)

The Essay notes are very rare, especially the $10 note. Of this type there are perhaps only three specimens known to exist today and it must be classified as the rarest of all Confederate notes. The $20 note is also quite rare, there being perhaps about fifteen specimens extant. During

the course of the years much speculation concerning the origin of these notes has been made by various authorities. The first mention of these notes occurs in the Bechtel[1] album of 1877, Haseltine[2] makes no mention of them, nor does Massamore[3] in his catalog of 1889 or Thian[4] in any of his extremely well-documented works. Allen[5] in his series of articles in



Figure 1. Chase No. 207



Figure 2. Chase 208 Essay note



Figure 3. Chase 209 Essay note

The Numismatist comments at length on these two notes. His remarks on the $10 note, including the trouble that he had locating a specimen to photograph are quite interesting. Bradbeer[6] lists both notes, Numbers 345-346, as occurring in plate letters I through P, this is erroneous, as all specimens that have been noted have been plate letter "N." Chase[7] lists the notes Numbers 208-209, with an illustration of the $20 but not of the $10, a specimen of the latter not being available for photographing. Fuller[8] lists the notes, illustrating them both, these notes, however are the same two specimens used by Allen[5] as illustrations.



Figure 4. Vignette of Hunter on $10 Essay note



Figure 5. Vignette of Hunter on $20 Essay note

The two notes are lithographed on parchment-like bank note paper of a bluish tint that has not been noted in any other Confederate issue, usually bear handwritten serial numbers in red ink, usually in the five thousand bracket, and have facsimile signatures. The signatures on all specimens that have been noted are those of Thomas J. Miller, for Register, and Philip B. Hooe, for Treasurer. Both notes bear in the lower left corner a vignette portrait of R.M.T. Hunter, Secretary of State of the Confederacy from 1861 until 1862, after which date he became a member of the Confederate Congress. The vignettes in the two denominations vary in small detail and are obviously not by the same engraver or from the same lithograph transfer. (Figures 4, 5.)

It will be noted from the illustrations, (Figures 1, 2, 3) that all three notes, the $10 and $20 Essay notes and the $10 note of the same date, the latter listed by Bradbeer[6] as Numbers 343-344, and Chase[7] as Numbers 207A and 207B, are very similar in design and format. This can be seen by the fact that the three notes are similar in all respects except the value medallions and the center vignettes. However, here again in the case of the $10 note intended for circulation the vignette of Hunter differs again. (Figure 6.) Another unique feature of these three notes is that they utilize the plate letters I to P. The use of these particular letters on any other Confederate issue is unknown. One interesting feature of the $10 note, Chase 207, hitherto unknown and discovered by the author is that the center vignette, representing Ceres reclining on a bale of cotton, is signed in very small letters: "Ludwig," located in the shading just above "er" of "Confederate." Whether this was Charles Ludwig of the firm of Hoyer and Ludwig, printers of many of the early Confederate issues, is unknown. It is, however, the only Confederate note bearing a signed vignette. (Figure 7.)



Figure 6. Vignette of Hunter on $10 note. Chase No. 207

The authenticity of the two Essay notes has never been proved. The Register of the Confederate States Treasury bears no record of their issue. Another feature of them that caused Allen[5] to speculate on their origin is that the printers' legend on them reads: *"Keatings* and Ball, *Columbus,* S. C.," instead of "Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C."

There are however, references in the correspondence of the Confederate Treasury strongly recommending that the Confederate Congress amend the law to permit the use of facsimile signatures on the currency. The original machinery of having clerical personnel of the Treasury sign notes "For" the Register and Treasurer having grown so unwieldy due to the large issues of notes as to defeat its own purpose. That originally was for combatting the widespread counterfeiting of the currency. During the four years of note emissions by the Confederacy 198 different signers were authorized to sign for the Register and 190 for the Treasurer. After 1861 most of these signers were women. The facsimile signature suggestion was adopted only for the fractional currency 50¢ notes of the 1863 and 1864 issues however. All other Confederate notes bear the autograph signatures of the personnel so authorized to sign.

It is the theory of the author that the Essay notes are genuine and that a limited number were made up for distribution to members of the Confederate Congress, as samples, much in the same fashion as the United States $4 gold "Stella" of 1879. It is his further opinion that the notes were prepared by Hoyer and Ludwig in Richmond, and not by Keatinge and Ball in Columbia. The primary reason for this opinion is firstly: the fact that all notes printed by Keatinge and Ball, (later the sole Confederate note printers) are by the conventional intaglio (engraved plate) process, while all printing by Hoyer and Ludwig was by lithography. Secondly: the fact that the $10 note for general circulation is generally considered to be by Hoyer and Ludwig, although not so marked. The strong similarity between the three types has already been pointed out. The discovery of the signed vignette is additional evidence in this direction. Thirdly: it is not considered likely that engravers employed by Keatinge and Ball would misspell both the name of one of the firm owners and the city in which they were located.

If the notes were prepared by Hoyer and Ludwig the mistakes can possibly be explained by the fact that "Keatings" was, and still is, not an uncommon surname in the South, "Keatinge" is a rather unusual spelling. Columbus, Georgia, was also an important Confederate city and it is possible that the error in that respect was caused through confusion. The possibility also exists that the mistake was made deliberately, as according to Lee[9] "Hoyer and Ludwig printed no notes after the issue of September 2, 1861. This firm sold out about May 16, 1862, etc." He further states "Keatinge and Ball (at first Leggett, Keatinge and Ball) appear as engravers on the issue of September 2, 1861, and about August 19, 1862, the Confederate Government purchased their stock, and made them the engravers." The correspondence of the Treasury has many letters showing professional jealousy between the various engravers producing the first Confederate issues and it is conceivable that the error was made deliberately to discredit Keatinge and Ball. Apparently the summer of 1862 was a season of ill-feeling among the various printing

firms and no doubt much resentment was caused by the success of Keatinge and Ball in obtaining the sole contract for the Confederate Treasury.

One feature of these two notes that is definitely puzzling is the fact that facsimile signatures on all known specimens are those of Thomas J. Miller, for Register, and Philip B. Hooe, for Treasurer. These two men were merely Treasury clerks utilized as note signers. It would seem much more logical to have had the facsimile signatures of Robert Tyler, the Register, and E. C. Elmore, the Treasurer.

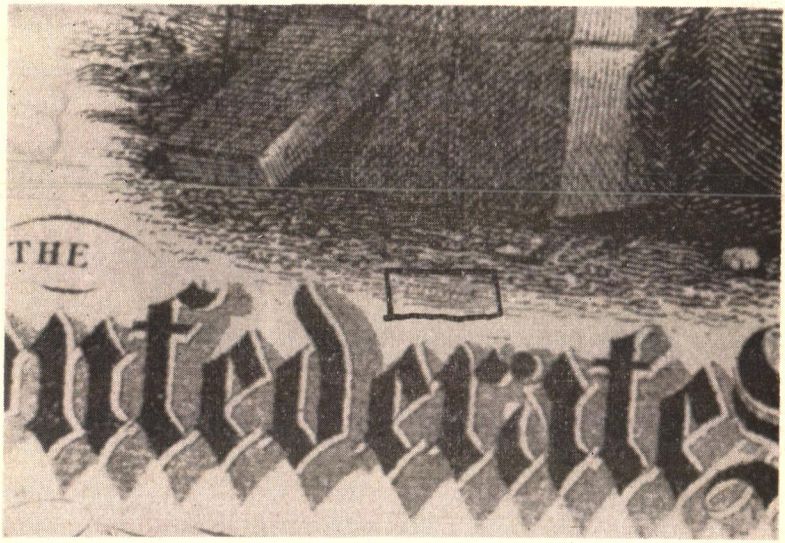


Figure 7. Signed vignette on $10 note. Chase No. 207

The $10 note intended for circulation, Chase 207, and so used, also presents some very interesting features. This note is lithographed in black and white, on plain white bond paper, has handwritten serial numbers in red ink, bears no engraver's name, and is dated 2 September 1862. The notes bear the autographic signatures of various clerks utilized as signers.

The note occurs in plate letters I to P, and in three varieties. One variety has the word "*Months*" in the label "Six *Months* After a treaty etc." misspelled "*Month,*" and the third variety exists with the "s" in "Months" so faint as to be almost illegible.

The primary point of interest regarding this type is the date: September 2, 1862. No act of the Confederate Congress authorized notes of this denomination bearing this date. All of the previous writers have stated that the note was printed by Hoyer and Ludwig, which is likely, and that the date is in error, presumably that it should have been September 2, 1861. The author cannot agree with this premise. The records[10] of the Confederate Treasury show that the total issue of this type was 79,400. This figure means that 79,400 notes of each of the eight plate

letters were issued, a total of 635,250 notes. This figure includes the issue of $500 in "remnants" which will explain the extra 50 notes in the above figures. The Register[10] further shows that issue commenced on October 25, 1862, and ceased on January 8, 1863. It is not conceivable that an issue of 635,250 bank notes, continuing over a period of nearly three months, bearing such an obvious error as the date could have gone unnoticed. The only other instance of a Confederate note issued bearing the wrong date, the $2 note listed by Bradbeer[6] as Number 286, and Chase[7] as Number 113, was brought about through (apparently) misunderstanding on the part of the printer, and was caught before many notes were issued. As a result the note is quite rare today. Such a row was raised about that error that the issuance of another note with the wrong date would not be likely to go unnoticed. Other rare instances of notes being issued with errors in make-up or the plate letters or numbers were apparently caught quickly. As a consequence these errors are very rare. The matter of the error in the spelling of the word "Month" is somewhat academic. It is thought that one or two of the printing stones were set up with the "s" omitted, and that these notes were issued at the same time as the variety with "Months" properly spelled. Beyond a doubt it was noticed and corrected before printing of the issue was completed.

There is no definite explanation available concerning the date of this note. It was obviously printed in 1862, along with the other issues of the September 2, 1861 issue. The records of its issue are contained in the section of the Register[10] showing the issue of notes under the Act of August 19, 1861. This is the Act under whose authority the issue of the notes dated September 2, 1861, was made.

Another very interesting feature of this note was the recent discovery of a counterfeit by Philip H. Chase. This counterfeit is of particular interest in that it is of superior workmanship as compared to the genuine note. It is apparently printed from either intaglio plates, or some embossing process, and is on a good grade of bank note paper. Of the two known specimens the serial numbers and the signatures do not check with the data indicated in the Register[10]. This must be considered as Prima Facie evidence of spuriousness. This counterfeit is interesting in that it is one of the very few known instances where the counterfeit is superior to the genuine.

The three notes discussed in this article deliver a challenge to the collector of an inquisitive turn of mind as they constitute one of the few remaining numismatic mysteries of recent years. It is hoped that through diligent research, and the possible discovery of as yet unknown Confederate Treasury records or correspondence that some day the true story of these enigmatical notes will be fully known, as have so many others of this fascinating field of numismatic endeavor.

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DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING DECEMBER, 1950

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars	$ 193,922.00		$1,986,500.00	$2,180,422.00	4,360,844
Quarter dollars	1,293,461.00	$ 461,000.00	1,637,400.00	3,391,861.00	13,567,444
Dimes	1,207,984.40	708,000.00	271,200.00	2,187,184.40	21,871,844
Total silver	$2,695,367.40	$1,169,000.00	$3,895,100.00	$7,759,467.40	39,800,132
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces	$ 491.75			$ 491.75	9,835
One-cent pieces	383,048.35	$ 232,500.00	$ 352,000.00	967,548.35	96,754,835
Total Minor	$ 383,540.10	$ 232,500.00	$ 352,000.00	$ 968,040.10	96,764,670
Total Domestic Coinage	$3,078,907.50	$1,401,500.00	$4,247,100.00	$8,727,507.50	136,564,802

ACCUMULATIVE MINT REPORT FOR 1950, JANUARY TO DECEMBER

(Giving number of pieces struck)

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars, regular	7,793,509		8,031,600
Half dollars, Booker T. Washington	12,004	512,091	12,004
Quarter dollars	24,971,512	10,284,004	21,075,600
Dimes	50,181,500	20,440,000	46,803,000
Five-cent pieces	9,857,386		2,630,030
One-cent pieces	272,686,376	118,505,000	334,950,000

MEDALS OF THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB

By HERBERT J. ERLANGER, New York

The New York Numismatic Club has now existed for over forty years and has celebrated its 500th consecutive monthly meeting on August 11, 1950. During this time quite a few medals have appeared and will be described in the following together with the circumstances surrounding them.

Unfortunately neither the records of the manufacturers nor the correspondence of the club officers with them nor even the minute books of the club meetings are in existence in their entirety any more. Nor are any of the charter members living at this time.

Whatever could be found, however, in the nature of documentary evidence has been used; and in addition the recollections of various early members, and particularly the invaluable information furnished by F. C. C. Boyd, who for so long had been an officer of the club, were available, and the thanks of the author are extended to all that have helped to bring the surviving evidence together.

For purposes of classification the medals can be divided into those generally available to all members and into those not so available. Finally there are some medals planned but not actually executed.

I. MEDALS GENERALLY AVAILABLE

There are actually nineteen such medals. Seventeen of those honor the sixteen past presidents, one of them existing with two different reverses. The two others are the following:

Convention of the American Numismatic Association in New York	1910
King Victor Emanuel III of Italy	1919

The New York Numismatic Club is one of the very few numismatic organizations that has an unbroken series of medals depicting all its past presidents from its inception to date. In 1924 the late Thomas Elder wrote a letter in his well-known vitriolic style and insisted that the club discontinue the issue of further presidential medals which he considered an "imposition pure and simple" but fortunately his plea had no effect, and the club has continued its series until the present day.

The Club elects its presidents for the period of one calendar year at a time, but all presidents with the exception of Mr. Saltus have served more than one term, and Mr. Saltus passed away during his first term. Thus since the inception of the club in December 1908 there have been seventeen presidents including the present incumbent Mr. Damon G. Douglas.

The names of the past presidents among which are those of many nationally and even internationally-known numismatists are the following:

Frank C. Higgins	1908-11
Augustus G. Heaton	1912-13
Elliott Smith	1914-15
Fred C. C. Boyd	1916-17 and 1923
Dr. Daniel W. Valentine	1918 and 1920
Albert R. Frey	1919 and 1921
J. Sanford Saltus	1922

Jonathan M. Swanson	1924-25
George H. Blake	1926-27
Moritz Wormser	1928-29
Howland Wood	1930-33
Edward T. Newell	1934-36
Arthur W. Deas	1937-40
Otto T. Sghia	1941-42
Thomas F. Morris	1943-45
Joseph H. Spray	1946-48

All medals are of uniform size, the diameter being 38 millimeters or 1¼ inches.

On the obverse each medal has the bust of the person in whose honor it was struck and the medal on the New York Convention of the A.N.A. has the seal of that organization.

The reverse in each case shows the seal of the New York Numismatic Club. However, there have been two different seals in the course of time.



The first seal was suggested by Mr. Howland Wood and designed by Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the U.S. one-cent piece with the bust of Abraham Lincoln. It was officially adopted on November 11, 1909 and shows two arms extended towards the left, one hand holding a magnifying glass, the other a coin. Below in two lines are the words ORG. DEC. / 1908; the legend around starts at the bottom and runs clockwise reading . THE . NEW . YORK . NUMISMATIC . CLUB . . This reverse was used for the presidential medals through that for Mr. Boyd as well as for the A.N.A. Convention medal. The die of the old seal was then sold to Mr. Elliott Smith at the meeting of September 12, 1919.



The second seal, used for all other medals was designed by Mr. Swanson who did not like the old seal and persuaded the other members

that the club ought to have a new one. The design was first exhibited at the regular meeting of June 12, 1919. It shows a male figure looking slightly to the left and holding a lighted torch in the extended right hand and a coin in the left. In the background are a Greek temple, an Egyptian pyramid and the Column of Hadrian. The legend running all around the medal reads in the upper part NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB and in the lower part ORGANIZED 1908. The Boyd medal also exists with the second reverse and these specimens were struck in commemoration of Mr. Boyd's term of office in 1923.

Mr. Swanson was also the designer of the obverses of all the presidential medals from Mr. Heaton through Mr. Deas as well as that for King Victor Emanuel. The Higgins medal was designed by Victor D. Brenner, and beginning with the medal for Mr. Sghia the obverses of the presidential medals have been designed by Mr. Karl Gruppe.

The Higgins, Heaton and Smith medals as well as the A.N.A. Convention medal were struck by Whitehead and Hoag, Newark, N. J., whereas all medals thereafter to the present day were struck by the Medallic Art Company, New York.

All medals exist in bronze, and at least one specimen of each exists in silver inasmuch as Mr. Boyd owns a complete set in that metal. In addition, the Wood, Newell and Deas medals exist in nickel, the Smith, Boyd, Saltus and Swanson medals in gold, the Newell medal in platinum and the Deas medal in palladium. Details will be found in the appended list of medals.

All bronze medals are numbered on the edge, except the Boyd medals with the new reverse and some Wood medals which were restrikes officially ordered by the club. One unnumbered specimen of the Boyd medal with the first reverse has also been found. It might be an error or also a restrike and, of course, there may be more.

The silver presidential medals beginning with the one for Mr. Sghia are also numbered on the edge, the numbering starting with the number 1 as it does on the bronze specimens. Furthermore there are numbered specimens of the silver Blake medals and it was the intention at the time to number all medals, silver and bronze alike, in one series, the numbers on the silver medals to start where those on the bronze ones ended. The result was utter confusion, doubtless due to the fact that the medals were not all struck at one time, but rather as the orders came in. As shown below, the actual strikings amounted to 23 in silver and 49 in bronze. Yet a random search has revealed silver specimens with numbers 10, 36, 37 and 39 and bronze ones with 13, 16, 19, 20, and 24 as well as an unnumbered silver specimen; enough to show conclusively that no consistent system was followed. In any event the idea of numbering all medals in all metals in one consecutive series was forever abandoned.

In addition to most of the bronze and some silver medals the palladium specimen of the Deas medal is numbered bearing the number 1.

The medals in all other metals are unnumbered.

In addition to the numbering the Swanson and Newell medal also carry the dates of the presidential terms on the edge while otherwise these dates appear on the obverse or not at all.

The details regarding the dates at which the medals were issued, the numbers issued, the disposition made of the dies, etc., as far as they could still be ascertained are tabulated below together with any unusual variations in the design of the obverse. A short biographical sketch of each past president is also appended.

Insofar as uncancelled dies are still in the custody of the Medallic Art Company, it has been resolved at a recent meeting that no restrikes can be made without a special resolution of the membership.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Francis Carolus Higgins



Mr. Higgins was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on January 7, 1867, the son of Paul Lajas Higgins and Clara C. Enos. He was educated at Shattuck Military Academy, Minnesota, and Dr. Faeris' Academy, Philadelphia, and at a very early age started his newspaper career under George Childs of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. After being New York correspondent for some Western papers, he went to Europe in 1889 as special correspondent for the New York *Press* and the Boston *Daily Globe* and remained in Europe for many years residing in London, Dublin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, Cologne, Basel, Brussels, Paris, Vienna, and Rome. In 1903 he married in London Mlle. Marie Louise Jeanne Gillot and had three children. He returned to America around 1905 and died in New York on December 10, 1928.

Mr. Higgins wrote various articles on numismatic subjects, as e.g. "Copper Coins of Modern Europe," and also did some work as an amateur designer of medals. He was a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of Great Britain. But in his later years his activity in numismatics decreased, and he became mainly interested in the study of ancient cabalistic science as well as comparative religion.

Augustus Goodyear Heaton



Mr. Heaton was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 28, 1844, the son of Augustus Heaton. Early showing a strong artistic disposition, he started to study art at the age of seventeen, and two years later went to Paris, where he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1864. He returned to America in 1866 where he taught for four years at the School of Design for Women. He lived as a painter in Philadelphia, New York, and Paris, was president of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, and an Associate of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His painting "The Recall of Columbus" is in the Senate Wing of the U.S. Capitol. In his later years he retired to West Palm Beach and died in Washington, D.C., on December 11, 1930. He had one son.

Mr. Heaton wrote many articles on numismatic subjects for *The Numismatist* and was president of the American Numismatic Association for several years. His most important numismatic work is on mintmarks of U.S. coins. He had a large collection of One and Three Dollar pieces and of silver coins with mintmarks. He was also the author of a religious epic "The Heart of David," and other poetic works.

Elliott Smith



Mr. Smith was born in New York City in 1866. He was educated in private and public schools and then went to college. After being connected with the New York Central Railroad and a cement importing house, he joined his father's firm Candee Smith and Howland Co. in 1896. This concern dealt in building materials, and Mr. Smith eventually became its Vice President and Secretary. He was also very active in

patriotic societies and in politics without, however, ever holding elective office, his one attempt to run for election proving unsuccessful. Mr. Smith lived in New York and for some time in New Rochelle, N. Y. He died on March 29, 1944, at Newburgh, N. Y.

Mr. Smith was a patron of the American Numismatic Society and a Member of its Council, Life Member No. 1 of the American Numismatic Association and a life member of the British Numismatic Society.

Frederick C. C. Boyd

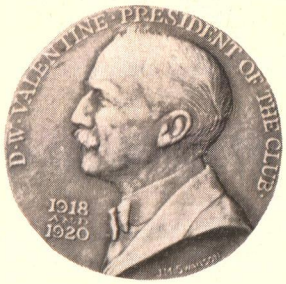


Mr. Boyd was born at New York, N. Y., on April 10, 1886, the son of James Boyd and Arabella Sherwood. (A different statement appearing in an early Yearbook of the Club is incorrect according to information given by Mr. Boyd.) He became Advertising Manager of the American Tobacco Company in New York City, later was an executive of the old firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. and finally of the United News Company. In 1946 Mr. Boyd retired from business and now lives in Ringoes, N. J.

At the age of thirteen he started collecting U.S. large cents, and after completing the series, he showed them to the late David Proskey. Mr. Proskey examined the pieces and then said, "Freddie, that is not a collection, that is a lot of junk." Then Mr. Proskey proceeded to give Mr. Boyd a lesson on condition and showed him his private collection of U.S. cents. After seeing this, Mr. Boyd decided to sell his own and did so to the late T. L. Elder. He then started a new collection and from then on only bought coins in the finest condition. He collected U.S. and colonial coins in all denominations, fractional currency, colonial and continental paper money, broken bank bills, Confederate issues, regular U.S. currency, U.S. and English war medals and decorations, political medals and tokens, New York store cards and Hard Times Tokens, Oriental and Latin-American coins, and most recently, autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Boyd has held every office in the New York Numismatic Club except that of Vice President. He is an honorary member of the New York and Philadelphia Clubs, a Life Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, a Life Member of the American Numismatic Association, a member of the Bronx and Chicago Coin Clubs, and of the New Jersey Numismatic Association. He is also an Associate Curator of Modern Coins of Yale University.

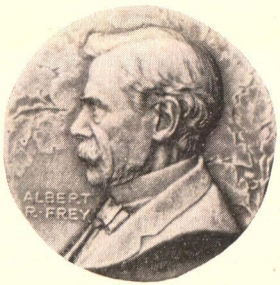
Dr. Daniel Webster Valentine



Dr. Valentine was born in New York City on March 7, 1863. He was educated in private and public schools and received his degree of D.D.S. from the New York College of Dentistry in 1887. With the exception of one year which he spent in Vienna, he practiced in New York from 1887 to 1896 in which latter year he moved to Englewood, N. J., where he remained until his death on January 24, 1932. He was married to Miss A. Belle Colwell in 1896 and had two daughters.

He got interested in numismatics very early in life and eventually specialized in fractional paper money and half dimes. He wrote on both these subjects, and a monograph on the latter was published as No. 48 in the series of Notes and Monographs of the American Numismatic Society. Dr. Valentine was also a member of the American Numismatic Association.

Albert Romer Frey

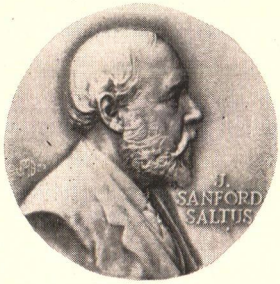


Mr. Frey was born in New York City on February 17, 1858. He attended the College of the City of New York, and after being a cataloguer in the old Astor Library, a principal of a public school, and a journalist, he finally accepted a position with the New York Custom House, where he remained for thirty years. He was married to Miss Josephine Betts and had one daughter. He died in New York on February 10, 1926.

Mr. Frey was extremely active in numismatics. From 1901 to 1903 he was First Vice President and from 1903 to 1906 President of the American Numismatic Association, and in 1911 he edited *The Numismatist.* He wrote extensively on numismatic subjects, his best-known works being the "Dictionary of Numismatic Names," "The Dated

European Coinage Prior to 1501," and "Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers." In 1924 he received the Huntington Medal of the American Numismatic Society. He was also interested in Shakespearian studies.

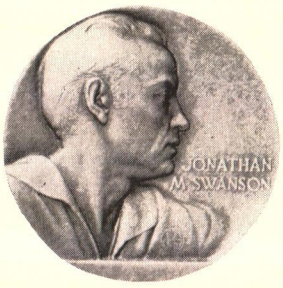
John Sanford Saltus



Mr. Saltus was born at New Haven, Conn., on March 9, 1854, the son of Theodore Saltus and Susan Elizabeth Sanford. He was educated at Anthon Grammar School and at the Art Students League in New York, and except for several extended trips through the United States and abroad, he remained in this city. In 1885 he married Medora S. Hubbell of Philadelphia, also an artist. She died in 1906, and since then Mr. Saltus spent the larger part of his time abroad, principally in Paris. He died suddenly in London on January 24, 1922 from accidental poisoning. He was instrumental in the erection of the statue of Joan of Arc on Riverside Drive in New York and gave a copy of this statue to the city of Blois in France. He also established and endowed a gold medal to be awarded annually by the National Academy of Design for excellence in painting or sculpture.

Mr. Saltus had been interested in numismatics for many years. He served as Vice President and President of the British Numismatic Society, was a Vice President, Honorary Governor for Life, and Benefactor of the American Numismatic Society, and established that Society's annual medal for excellence in medallic art, known as the Saltus Medal. His collection of foreign decorations and American insignia is also in the museum of the Society. He wrote various articles on numismatic topics and Shakespearian subjects, and on the mystery surrounding Louis XVII of France.

Jonathan M. Swanson

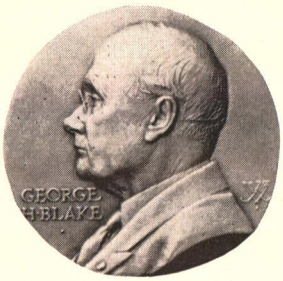


Mr. Swanson was born in Chicago, Ill., and was educated at the Lake View High School and the Chicago Art Institute. He intended to become a structural engineer and worked for some time with the Illinois Steel Co. Eventually, however, he turned to art and became a designer for metal novelties such as medals, tokens, and badges. In this capacity he came East and worked with Whitehead and Hoag in Newark. During the visit of the A.N.A. Convention to that establishment in 1910, he met Mr. Higgins, then president of the New York Numismatic Club, and thus began his connection with the organization which yielded the majority of its medals as well as its currently used seal. Mr. Swanson himself considers the Frey presidential medal the finest of the lot.

At present Mr. Swanson is living in New York and engaged mostly in illustration work for educational textbooks, but also in pictorial work.

Mr. Swanson designed many medals other than those for the New York Numismatic Club, and a number of them is on permanent exhibit at the American Numismatic Society.

George H. Blake



Mr. Blake was born at Springfield, Mass., on May 12, 1858 where he lived until his family came to Jersey City, N. J., in 1874. On May 12, 1880, he married Miss Florence MacLaughlin, who died on July 9, 1940. He has two children. For nearly 50 years Mr. Blake had been connected with the Sole Leather Tanning trade and the manufacture of leather belts. He had been Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of Leather Belting Manufacturers for 40 consecutive years when he retired from business in 1928. Since that time Mr. Blake has been living in Jersey City except for various trips to Europe where he spent some time in Paris, London, and Rome.

In the early Nineties Mr. Blake became interested in the collecting of U.S. paper money, and although he later extended his collecting activities to U.S. and foreign gold and silver, his primary interest has always remained with paper money. In 1908 he published a pamphlet of 58 pages on U. S. paper money which became a standard work on the subject and was widely used by banks, libraries, and colleges as well as by the U.S. Treasury Department. It was a means of creating many new collectors of paper money and established paper money firmly as a branch of numismatics. Recently this work was revised, brought up to date, and was incorporated in Dr. Frank Limpert's "U.S. Paper Money, Old Series."

Mr. Blake joined the New York Numismatic Club at its second meeting and held the office of President and Vice-President. He also

served for 26 years as Treasurer of the American Numismatic Association and was upon his retirement made Treasurer Emeritus. Mr. Blake is a member of 16 numismatic organizations, in eight of which he holds life or honorary membership.

Moritz Wormser



Mr. Wormser was born on August 26, 1878 at Heidelberg, Germany. He spent his early youth at Wiesbaden, Germany where he attended school until he came to New York in 1896. Here he attended Columbia College where he received a degree in 1899. After having received a further degree from Colorado College in 1900, he returned to Columbia University and there received his civil engineering degree in 1903. He was engaged in contracting until 1911, when he turned to the commercial financing business which he continued until 1935. In that year he formed the New Netherlands Coin Company, which still exists and is now owned by his son Charles. Mr. Wormser died in New York on May 22, 1940. He was married and had three children.

He became interested in coin collecting around 1890 while still in Germany and formed a very large collection of a general nature. One of his principal interests was the coinage of Transylvania on which he published a comprehensive article in the Journal of the American Numismatic Society in 1915.

Mr. Wormser was extremely active in organized numismatics. He was for five years President of the American Numismatic Association and served for many years on its Board of Governors. He was instrumental in installing the collection of the A.N.A. as a loan exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution, where it now bears his name. He was a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society and served on its Council from 1930 until his death. He also was a member of many coin clubs.

Howland Wood



Mr. Wood was born on May 30, 1877 at New Bedford, Mass., the son of George Howland Wood and Elizabeth A. Doane. He lived in Providence, R. I., until he graduated in 1900 from Brown College. He then moved to Boston, Mass., where he remained until he came to New York in 1913 as Curator of the American Numismatic Society. He died in New York on January 4, 1938.

Mr. Wood was professionally identified with numismatics during his entire adult life. He was General Secretary of the American Numismatic Association from 1904 until 1909 and Chairman of its Board of Governors from 1909 to 1912. In addition he was Associate Editor of *The Numismatist* in 1908 and Assistant Editor from 1909 to 1913. He edited the *American Journal of Numismatics* from 1910 to 1920 and the *Notes and Monographs* of the A.N.S. thereafter until his death. During the first World War he arranged an exhibit of military insignia which is now in the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1920 he received the Huntington Medal of the A.N.S.

Mr. Wood wrote many books on numismatic subjects and was a member of the Royal Numismatic Society, the Boston Numismatic Society and the Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

Edward Theodore Newell



Mr. Newell was born in 1886 at Kenosha, Wisconsin. He was educated at Yale University where he received his degrees in 1907 and 1909. Thereafter he devoted his entire life to the study of numismatics and is generally acknowledged to have been one of the great numismatists of our times. In 1905 he had joined the American Numismatic Society, he was elected as a Member of its Council in 1910, and in 1916 he became its President, which he remained until his death on February 18, 1941. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, the British Numismatic Society, an honorary member of the Societe Royale de Numismatique Belge, as well as a life member of the American Numismatic Association and a member of various coin clubs. Furthermore, he was President of the New York Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America and delegate of the American Numismatic Society to

the American Council of Learned Societies. He was the first recipient of the Archer M. Huntington Medal in 1917; in 1929 he also received the Prix Allier de Hautecock from the Academie Francaise.

His collection may be said to have been one of the first ten collections of ancient coins in the world, and he wrote profusely particularly in the Hellenistic field, which was his specialty. A large number of the publications of the American Numismatic Society are from his pen. His collection and his papers are now in the Museum of that Society with which he was so closely associated.

He was married to Mrs. Adra Nelson Marshall Newell.

Arthur W. Deas



Mr. Deas was born on March 8, 1869 in New York City, and educated in the public schools there and at the City College of New York. About 1885 he went to work for a publishing firm as a bill collector, but in 1895 he joined the New York Telephone Company, with which he remained until his retirement in 1934 and served in an executive capacity in Elmira, Syracuse, Buffalo, and New York, where he returned in 1915.

In 1883, Mr. Deas' family moved to Staten Island where their property adjoined the Sailors' Snug Harbor, an institution for old retired sailors. Mr. Deas got to know many of the old sailors, and they gave him foreign coins and stamps which first awakened the collector's instinct in him.

Later he moved to Port Richmond, also on Staten Island, where he took an interest in local politics and was elected secretary of the Fire Brigade and to the School Board. He also joined the Masons and served as Master of the Lodge in 1900.

As a coin collector, Mr. Deas specialized in the minor issues of all countries of the world, feeling that this was the currency that actually circulated amongst the people. He was a member of the American Numismatic Society and the American Numismatic Association.

He was also an ardent Stamp collector belonging to many philatelic organizations. He was President of the New York Collectors' Club at the same time that he was President of the New York Numismatic Club and is the only person that ever was President of both clubs.

Mr. Deas had been married twice and had three sons and one daughter from his first and two daughters from his second marriage. He died in New York on December 3, 1950.

Otto Thomas Sghia



Mr. Sghia was born on August 28, 1889, at Parma, Italy. In 1892 his parents brought him to New York, and he was educated in the public schools of that city. His entire business career was connected with the paper business, and he now owns a wholesale paper concern specializing in products for the wholesale drug industry.

He is married and has one daughter; he lives in the Bronx, N. Y.

He started collecting at the age of six and has formed a large general collection containing approximately 15,000 coins. His present special interests are Crowns of the World and Hard Times Tokens.

Mr. Sghia is a member of various coin clubs and organized the Bronx Coin Club in 1933, serving as its First President from its inception until 1939.

Thomas Francis Morris



Mr. Morris was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 16, 1890, the son of the late Thomas F. Morris, who was Chief Designer of the American Bank Note Company (1869-1887), then Superintendent of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company (1887-1893) and finally Chief of the Engraving Division, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C. (1893-1897).

Mr. Morris now resides at Larchmont, New York and is Assistant to the President of Combustion Engineering-Superheater, Inc. He is also Vice President and Treasurer of the Collectors Club (N.Y.) and Secretary and Treasurer of the Essay-Proof Society.

He became interested in numismatics in 1931 and formed a collection of U.S. and foreign paper money, broken bank notes, and also of gold and silver coins of the U.S. He has written many articles on the subject of paper money and the early bank note companies, as well as a

biography of James Smillie, engraver and winner of the Smeltzer award of the Essay-Proof Society, and a history of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Joseph H. Spray



Mr. Spray was born on August 9, 1887 at Nottingham, England. He came to the United States in December 1889 and was educated in the public schools of New York and at Columbia University. He is a chemist by profession and the head of the Warner Bros. Pictures Laboratories in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is married and lives at Rutherford, N. J.

He started coin collecting in 1903 and was quite active until 1907. Thereafter his interest lapsed, but he resumed his activities in 1941 and now specializes in U. S. and British coins in the finest condition available. He has contributed several articles to the *Coin Collectors Journal* and has assisted in the preparation of the *Standard Catalogues* of Wayte Raymond 1946-1948.

Mr. Spray has also been active in Chess, Chemistry, Science, and Masonic Societies.

Tabulation of Pertinent Facts Regarding Each Official Medal

Higgins: 1 specimen in gold was presented to Mr. Higgins by the Club in recognition of his services in organizing it and being its first president. The presentation was to be made at the meeting of September 9, 1910, but since the gold specimen was not ready, he was on that occasion given merely a bronze specimen and received the gold medal a few days later.

110 copies were struck for the members. The exact facts cannot be ascertained any more, but presumably most of them were in bronze, although both the American Numismatic Society and Mr. Boyd have one specimen in silver each.

Heaton: The medal was voted on October 11, 1912; the cast exhibited on November 9, 1912, and 75 medals purchased December 13, 1912. They were distributed on January 10, 1913; the die and hub were cancelled; the die given to Mr. Smith and the hub to Mr. Swanson. Nothing definite can be ascertained about the metals in which the medal was struck, but quite possibly all but three were in bronze, since Mr. Boyd recalls that one silver specimen each went to him, Mr. Smith and Mr. Wilson.

Smith: Mr. Swanson recommended the striking of this medal on January 8, 1915; the cast was exhibited March 12, 1915, and the medal received April 9, 1915. One silver specimen each was given to Mr. Boyd and Mr. Frey and a gold specimen presented to Mr. Smith by

the Club. Otherwise there is nothing known about the number struck.

Boyd: The original Boyd medal with the old seal obverse was voted at the meeting of February 9, 1917, and 75 bronze medals were resolved to be ordered at the following meeting of March 9, 1917. However, at the meeting of June 14, 1918, at which the medals were delivered to the subscribers, it was disclosed that only 50 had been struck in bronze. In addition, one gold specimen was presented at the same meeting by the Club to Mr. Boyd, and he has a silver one as well. The new issue with the second Club seal as reverse was struck in silver (12 specimens) and bronze (8 specimens) according to the records of the Medallic Art Co.

Valentine: The medal was originally authorized at the meeting of December 13, 1918, but the model was not exhibited until the meeting of December 9, 1921, at which time orders were received. The design and die work were approved at the meeting of February 10, 1922. Eight specimens in silver and 50 in bronze were struck.

Frey: The medal was originally authorized at the meeting of April 9, 1920, but the Medallic Art Committee did not adopt the design until June 13, 1924. It is the only design that shows leaves in the background of the obverse, while the obverses of all other medals are plain. According to the invoice from the Medallic Art Co. 12 silver and 29 bronze specimens were struck although the latter figure is given as 30 in *The Numismatist* (XXXVII.555). The die was cancelled, and thrown by Mr. Frey into the East River.

Saltus: The obverse design of the medal was exhibited at the meeting of September 14, 1923, and a report on the medal given and filed by the Medallic Art Committee at the meeting of June 13, 1924.

Twenty-two silver and 75 bronze specimens were struck, as well as two in gold. The striking of these models took place at intervals from December, 1923, to September, 1924, and the gold specimens in this case were actually offered for subscription to the members.

Swanson: The Medallic Art Committee was instructed to proceed with the medal on October 10, 1924, the design was exhibited and approved on June 10, 1927, the Executive Committee authorized the placing of the order on July 8, 1927, and a specimen in gold was presented to Mr. Swanson by the Club on August 12, 1927. Thirteen medals were struck in silver and 50 in bronze in addition to the one in 14k gold, but apparently there were some additional strikings until the Club at its meeting of December 12, 1927, resolved that no more were to be struck except by special authorization of the Club.

Blake: The matter of the medal was first taken up by the Medallic Art Committee on October 14, 1927, but the model was not completed until October 11, 1929. Twenty-three silver and 49 bronze specimens were struck.

Wormser: Mr. Swanson was commissioned to design this medal on February 14, 1930, and its model was completed on October 14, 1932. Seven specimens in silver and 35 in bronze were struck of this medal.

Wood: This medal was also the 25th Anniversary Medal of the Club and bears an appropriate inscription on the obverse above the bust of Mr. Wood. It was also the first in the series to be struck in nickel from metal donated by the International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., and, in fact, was the first pure nickel medal struck for any numismatic club or society anywhere. It was supposed to be ready for the 25th Anniversary meeting on December 9, 1933, but actually the model was only exhibited at the meeting of September 14, 1934, and the medal placed on sale at the following meeting of October 12, 1934. Eleven pieces were struck in silver, 42 in bronze and 20 in nickel. Later restrikes in bronze were officially authorized by the Club. They have no number on the edge.

Newell: On December 11, 1936, it was resolved to strike this medal in silver and bronze. Arrangements were made with Mr. Swanson and the order for the die placed on February 12, 1937, but the medal was not finished until early in 1940 at which time 16 specimens in silver, 34 in bronze, 11 in nickel and one in platinum were issued. The last named which was struck on the flan of a New York World's Fair Medal was presented by the Club to Mr. Newell, at the meeting of March 8, 1940.

Deas: The medal was voted on August 9, 1940, the cast exhibited on December 13, 1940, and the distribution took place at the next meeting of January 10, 1941, at which time also a new supply was ordered. The total amount struck is 10 in silver, 37 in bronze and 12 in nickel. Besides, Mr. Boyd presented to Mr. Deas a specimen in palladium which also was struck on the flan of a New York World's Fair Medal. The Deas medal is the last one designed by Mr. Swanson.

Sghia: The medal was voted on April 9, 1943, and at the meeting of June 11, 1943, it was resolved that the obverse should be designed by Mr. Gruppe. Due to wartime restrictions the medal could at the time be delivered by the Medallic Art Company in silver only. After the war, however, bronze specimens were ordered and the total struck is 34 in silver and 25 in bronze. The silver medals were distributed at the meeting of September 10, 1943.

Morris: The model was exhibited on January 12, 1945, the cast exhibited and 55 medals in silver and 25 in bronze ordered, on February 9, 1945. The distribution of the silver specimens took place on June 8, 1945. The bronze medals were ordered simultaneously with the bronze Sghia medals after the war.

Spray: The arrangements with Mr. Gruppe were made late in 1948, the model displayed on March 11, 1949, and the medals distributed on July 8, 1949. Seventeen were made in silver and 35 in bronze.



A.N.A.: At the meeting of July 21, 1910, it was made known to the members that the program of the forthcoming Convention of the American Numismatic Association in New York would include a visit to the establishment of Whitehead and Hoag at Newark, N. J., where each member would receive a specially-struck Convention medal of which "only a small numbered edition" would be struck. It cannot be ascertained how many copies were actually struck. They are fairly numerous in bronze, but only very few exist in silver.



King Victor Emanuel: This medal was authorized at the meeting of November 11, 1918, which was not only the 10th anniversary meeting of the Club but happened to coincide with Armistice Day and the 50th birthday of King Victor Emanuel of Italy who was an Honorary member of the Club.

The meeting saw fit to celebrate all this by ordering a medal struck in honor of the King. Both the obverse and reverse were executed by Mr. Swanson and the models were exhibited at the meeting of June 13, 1919. It was the first medal to show the new seal of the Club on the reverse, and it was then decided to continue this new reverse for all future medals.

The new seal (made from the die of the new reverse) and a specimen of the medal in gold were exhibited at the next meeting on July 11, 1919.

Gold from coins of the three principal Allies of the first World War, the United States, Great Britain, and France, had been used to make the flan of this gold medal and it was presented to the late King through the American Embassy in Rome.

No record exists of the number of specimens struck for the membership, but 20 bronze and 5 silver medals were reported as having been sold at the meeting of August 8, 1919, and 25 bronze and 9 silver coins at the meeting of September 12, 1919.

Furthermore, one silver medal was given to Mr. Swanson and two bronze medals were sent to two members of the Club then living in Italy. This would indicate that at least 47 bronze and 15 silver medals were issued in all. The die was acquired by Mr. Elliott Smith.

II. SPECIAL MEDALS

In addition to these medals which were sold to the membership, a number of special issues were made which showed the Club seal but which were not generally distributed.

They are the following:



1. Frey Vice-Presidential Medal – The obverse of this medal showing Mr. Frey with his characteristic hat is in the nature of a caricature and was derived from a large electrotype medal made several years before and mentioned as well as illustrated at the end of Mr. Frey's article on medals relating to numismatists and coin dealers (*The Numismatist,* XVIII, p. 365).

 The reverse is the old Club seal.

 This medal although authorized by the Club was actually struck at the order and expense of Messrs. Boyd, Smith, Wilson, and Wood and was presented to Mr. Frey at the meeting of April 13, 1917, in commemoration of his continuous service as Vice President since the inception of the Club. It therefore carries the dates MCMVIII-MCMXVII and nine stars on the obverse.

 It exists in a variety of medals, namely 5 specimens in silver, 5 in copper-bronze, 1 in pure copper, 5 in aluminum, 5 in brass and even 5 in leather which were struck to counteract the bad luck of Friday, the thirteenth, the day of presentation, as is stated in the minutes of the meeting.

 None of the medals are numbered on the edge.



2. A special medal was struck for Mr. Boyd in acknowledgement of his efforts as Arrangements Chairman of the A.N.A. Convention of 1922. It has lettering on the obverse and the Club seal on the reverse and was presented to Mr. Boyd at the meeting of September 8, 1922. The lettering is engraved and reads as following:

 Presented to / F. C. C. BOYD / IN APPRECIATION OF / HIS UNTIRING EFFORTS / ANA CONVENTION / AUG. 26-31, 1922.

3. A similar medal although not on the same event was struck for Mr. Proskey and presented at the meeting of December 14, 1923.

4. A similar medal was struck for Mr. Elliott Smith and presented at the meeting of June 11, 1926.

Furthermore, some mules were made which although struck with the approval of the Executive Committee can hardly be considered as official. According to Mr. Boyd they are the following:

Smith and Boyd
Smith and Frey
Boyd and Valentine
Boyd and King of Italy

Only one of each was struck, and they are all in silver.

III. PROPOSED MEDALS

Mention is also made in the minutes of the Club meetings of two medals which apparently never were struck.

The first was a commemorative medal for the 20th anniversary of the Club which was voted at the meeting of March 9, 1928. Its design was left to the Executive Committee, and it was planned to give each member in good standing a copy in bronze while the copies in silver and

additional copies in bronze were to be sold. However the medal was never struck.

Furthermore at the meeting of October 13, 1933, it was announced that the International Nickel Company was going to strike a special 25th Anniversary medal for the Club, but this was never done either. As pointed out above, the Wood Presidential medal served as the official 25th Anniversary medal of the Club, and the International Nickel Co. merely gave the metal for the nickel specimens.

DEBATE ON THE DATING OF THE SHEKELS

(Continued)

By J. U. GILLESPIE, New Smyrna Beach, Florida

I read with pleasure the article of Harry J. Stein on the dating of the thick shekels in the November issue of *The Numismatist*. Without desiring to prolong the discussion of this subject, I wish to submit the following comments thereon:

(1) Exception is taken to my statement that the copper coinage of the First Revolt is of flat fabric with bevelled edges, irregular in shape and quite crude. As an example, the characteristics which I comment upon are all quite evident from an examination of the coins in the A.N.S., and an examination of B.M.C. Palestine, any large sale catalogues, and all prominent works on the subject will show that these characteristics predominate in the entire issue of the First Revolt. On the contrary, I have never seen a shekel or half shekel with a bevelled edge, and only a very few of pronounced irregularity in shape. The workmanship on some specimens is not as good as that on others, particularly of the first and fifth years, but the general characteristics of the shekels are predominantly uniform. Also the fact that the bronze coins generally attributed to Simon have rounded edges shows a kinship to the shekels and leads to the conclusion that they belong to the same series. If these bronzes belong to the fourth year of the revolt why would they have rounded edges when the bronzes of the second and third years of the revolt mostly have bevelled edges? My conclusion is based upon the outstanding characteristics of each series and not upon exceptional specimens. I submit, that it is not valid to draw a conclusion from exceptional specimens and to disregard the evidence of the series as a whole; e.g., some siege coins are very well designed and struck, whereas others of the same issue are extremely crude.

(2) Mr. Stein has reached the same conclusion which Dr. Pick reached and which I commented upon, namely that Simon Maccabeus struck no coins, although it was first expressed by Garucci many years ago. (Diss. Arch. di vario Argomento, Vol. II, p. 31, Rome, 1865 — Cit. Madden, p. 72.) I repeat that this idea is so revolutionary as to upset the basis of Jewish numismatics. Before that view is accepted the entire subject of Jewish numismatics should be reviewed and a full and fair investigation made based upon as many specimens as can be obtained and a searching analysis of all historical records bearing upon both the period of the Maccabees and the Revolt. Reifenberg, probably the leading modern authority in favor of the First Revolt, does not accept it.

One hesitates to be critical of the late Dr. Pick, but I believe if he were living he would welcome criticism of his article which appeared in the *Numismatic Review* in 1945. The editorial comment which introduces that article points out that "what we have is a kind of finished draft, there are one or two loose ends that the author perhaps hoped to finish in the proofs, a few expressions that he might have changed for clarity; and it must also be remembered that the original manuscript (now lost) contained some penciled-in additions. The style is extremely concise and occasionally the author assumes considerable knowledge on the part of his reader." Indeed, I question whether Dr. Pick ever intended the article to be published as it is.

This query is justified by some manifest errors which appear in the manuscript as published:

(a) That the shekels are "silver coins which the Syrian overlord would hardly have permitted the minor vassal to issue." Head, in the *Historia Numorium,* 2nd Edition, lists a number of vassal states which enjoyed the right of coinage under the Kings of Syria.

(b) Dr. Pick states that Sir George Hill attributed the shekels to the Second Revolt. Hill, in B.M.C. Palestine, attributes them to the *First* Revolt and in his "Historical Greek Coins" he attributes them to the period of the Maccabees.

(c) Regarding the bronze of this series, Dr. Pick says: "During the second and third year of the war in Judea, small bronze coins with a bunch of grapes on obverse and a small amphora on reverse were issued." This is not correct. There is no combination of coins of the First Revolt with a bunch of grapes on the obverse and an amphora reverse. The coins of that type belong to the Second Revolt.

(d) Dr. Pick states that the inscription on the bronze coins "can only refer to the defeat and flight of Cestius Gallus." How can this conclusion be valid when the flight of Gallus occurred in the sixth month of the first year of the Revolt? Dr. Pick follows that remarkable statement immediately with this statement which is hardly consistent with the first: "Whether victories in two different years are thus celebrated or whether the same triumph is being celebrated in years 2 and 3 will be difficult to decide as we do not know with which authority or leader lay the decision whether a new and important enough victory had been won, apart from the liberation of Zion."

(e) In his discussion of the bronze coins which bear the words "Chazi" and "Rebia" (½ and ¼), Dr. Pick states that they bear two entirely different dates. So far as I can ascertain from an examination of Rogers, Madden, Hill, Reinach, and Reifenberg, these coins are of only one date and all of the fourth year.

(f) Most surprising is that in another sentence of his same discussion, Dr. Pick refers to these series of bronze coins as "three undated series." Possibly he meant "unassigned" or "unattributed."

(g) I feel that Dr. Pick's reference to the "unfriendly terms prevailing between Simon and the King," is likewise open to challenge. It depends entirely upon the time to which one refers when one mentions unfriendly terms. The accounts of the relationship between Simon and Antiochus in Josephus and the Book of Maccabees show that the friendliest of terms existed at one time, even to the extent of Simon dispatching a substantial body of troops to help Antiochus. One is justified in concluding that when some of the shekels were struck (or supposed to have been struck), these relations were cordial.

(3) With regard to the reliability to be placed upon the letter of Antiochus VII to Simon, or in other words the Book of Maccabees, manifestly in a discussion of this kind we cannot go very deeply into exegetics. Suffice it to say that one large branch of Christendom recog-

nizes the Books of Maccabees as canonical, or inspired; whereas, another branch of Christendom denies their canonicity but admits the historical value of the first Book. There is nothing about the letter which would indicate that it is a spurious interpolation in an early manuscript. In this connection, Reifenberg says, "As against Willrich, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of this decree."

(4) The question of whether Hyrcanus would have had the temerity to institute the Jewish coinage without the example of Simon to follow is expressed by me merely as a doubt. At the time Hyrcanus' coinage was actually instituted, he was in a struggle with Antiochus. The doubt is based upon that condition and it makes no difference whether one feels that Hyrcanus' coinage should have some relation to Simon's or that one would expect continuity with a monetary system. The fact is that the shekels do not fit in with any other issue of the Hebrew nation. As Hill points out, they are as unlike any other coinage as are the Persian darics and sigli. The only similarity to any other Jewish coins which the shekels possess is to the bronze pieces which are attributed even by Reifenberg to the period of the Maccabees.

With regard to the intrinsic evidence to be derived from a study of the coins themselves exclusive of historical and archaeological data, my conclusion is that if you put the shekels side by side with the coins of the First Revolt, visually there is no similarity nor continuity with them and the coins which precede and follow. If you put them at the beginning of the Jewish coinage or before that of John Hyrcanus, the only apparent continuity or resemblance is with the bronze pieces of Simon.

With regard to Mr. Stein's conclusions 1 and 2: first, the main point I wished to make was that we cannot be dogmatic in discussing the Jewish coinage. The word "proof" is used; with all due respect, I personally would have preferred the use of the word "evidence." My entire purpose is to show that in the interests of science the question cannot be considered as closed and those who take that position are unjust to the study of numismatics.

On the absence of coins attributed to Simon in the excavations at Beth-Zur and Bethel, Reifenberg points out that all of these bronze coins attributed to Simon excepting one type are of the utmost rarity and that only three coins of the later Maccabean period were found at Beth-Zur even though such coins are most common. These bronze pieces, therefore, must have been of an extremely limited issue and consequently we are not surprised that none have been found in these excavations.

It all seems to boil down to this: that in order to establish the correctness of their theory, the proponents of the First Revolt must also establish that these copper coins were not issued by Simon either, that Simon issued no coins and that these bronze coins do belong to the First Revolt. They have to do it because of the similarity between the shekels and these bronze coins. They are the only pieces in the Jewish series which have any resemblance to the shekels. If it is admitted that they belong to Simon, then the strongest argument of all immediately follows — that the shekels likewise are to be assigned to Simon.

The small bronze coins of the First Revolt are undoubtedly correctly attributed, but the minute common characteristic of the shekels and some of these specimens, namely, that "the letters of the legends are often surrounded by slight depressions in the field," is hardly strong enough upon which to base the conclusion that both belong to the same period and to the same series. The other differences in the coins are too manifest. One characteristic can be imitated by a later engraver. The tendency of one artist to imitate another, or to follow the example of another is a fact which alone shakes the foundation of Mr. Stein's conclusion on this point. If I correctly understand what is referred to by these "slight depressions in the field," I would call attention to the fact that the same characteristic does exist in a large number of Roman Sestertii.

One cannot but be impressed by the archaeological evidence disclosed in Dr. Reifenberg's monograph on the famous hoard of Tyrian and Jewish shekels although he himself admits that the facts connected with the discovery of the hoard are not conclusively established. We might point out that the archaeological facts are evidence, not proof. So, likewise, the intrinsic characteristics of the coins themselves. We can call all these facts "circumstantial evidence," but not proof, whereas, on the other hand, the statements of Josephus and the Book of Maccabees may be considered as positive testimony, distinguished from circumstantial evidence, and therefore nearer what we mean by the word proof.

To sum up the whole situation, we might say that the archaeological evidence predominantly favors the conclusion that the coins were struck at the time of the First Revolt; the historical evidence, by far the most important, on the other hand predominantly favors the Maccabean period; and the evidence from the coins themselves, i.e., style, fabric, module and epigraphy, all can be argued both ways.

HOW OUR COINAGE BECAME MECHANIZED

By WALTER BREEN, A.N.A. No. 12421, Boston, Mass.

Probably one of the most characteristic results of the Industrial Revolution was the increasing use of the machine for all operations that did not require original designing or hand-finishing, in mass production factories. At the Philadelphia Mint this development came rather late, between about 1828 and 1837, and so far as I know the story has never been told before.

Actually the first beginnings of mechanization of our coinage go back to 1793. In the earliest years of our coinage, most dies were completely hand-cut, and as Dr. Sheldon says, a good deal of the die engraver's personality went into each one. With the Liberty Caps of 1793 and the first three obverses of the 1794 cents, however, we see the first use of a hub for the head; in the next few years a few more are known to have been used, and in 1795 this was officially acknowledged. Document 81 in AMERICAN STATE PAPERS FINANCE Vol. I is a report of Elias Boudinot for the Committee appointed to examine and report on the state of the Mint, dated February 9, 1795; among other things

Mr. Boudinot said: (in a tabulation of the duties of the Mint officers) ". . . The *Engraver,* whose actual duties are the raising and furnishing of all punches . . . the engraving and sinking of all original dies and the raising of all hubbs (sic) that are struck out of them." The heads of the 1795, 1796 and later cents are from hubs, as are the reverses in the later part of 1798 through 1800, and the same is true of some other denominations.

The next development of mechanization in the Mint was partly a result of the Mint fire of January 1816. A barrel full of hot wood ashes in the yard adjoining the Mint's mill-house set fire to this and the adjacent building; these contained equipment for rolling and drawing and some other operations necessary in manufacturing the planchets for gold and silver coinage. When repairs were begun, the machinery that was found not to have been damaged by the fire had to be replaced also, as it was nearly worn out, and the old wooden buildings were supplanted by new brick ones. These repairs occupied the entire year of 1816, and in the Report of the Director of the Mint for that year, dated January 1, 1817, the repairs are said to be nearly complete, including the installation of a great deal of new machinery and the replacement of horsepower by steam power for some operations. (Apparently this did not include the coining presses — see below.)

The most noticeable result in the coinage seems to have been the first appearance of brilliant proofs in the best sense of that word, in 1817. The designs both before and afterwards were stereotyped, the heads, eagles on gold and silver coins, and wreaths on the coppers all being put on from hubs, but the engravers still had to do much hand finishing work, the dies still showing quite considerable differences, such as the 15-star cent of 1817.

A slight digression is in order here on the question of proofs. The late J. G. Macallister believed that proofs were made almost every year since 1793. Present-day cataloguers seem to agree with him by their descriptions, notably of the 1796 silver coins, and the specimens themselves would appear to bear him out. The explanation is about as follows: From the start of Mint operations, the officials presented samples to Washington, congressmen and certain bigwigs. These presentation pieces were intentionally made to resemble proofs as far as that could be done; they were struck from polished dies on polished planchets, carefully selected and well centered, but strictly speaking they are not proofs in the sense in which the coins struck after 1817 for the same purpose are proofs.

This is because the special presses used afterwards for striking medals and proofs were not available before 1817; it is supposed that such presses were part of the equipment the Mint authorities installed in 1816 as a result of the Mint fire. Actually this is just a technicality, as the pieces were made for the same purpose and have about the same appearance, but care is necessary to distinguish these intentional presentation pieces from those which have a similar surface but were not specially made but went from the Mint as regular coins. These latter generally both before and after 1817 have weak or imperfect border beading, imperfect stars or centering, or some other feature detracting from their appearance; Newcomb noted the same phenomenon on page 8

of his U. S. COPPER CENTS 1816-1857.

Returning to the mechanization of our coinage, we see that the next step came with some improvements the engraver Kneass initiated in 1828 and afterwards. The principal features of these are the resumption for the first time since 1793 of beads in the borders instead of serrations or radial lines, and a much cleaner execution and finish in the devices. In 1828 the dimes with small date exhibit this new technique; the following year Kneass used it on the quarter-eagles and the small date "type of 1830" half-eagles, and when half-dime coinage was resumed July 4, 1829 (the same day on which construction of the New Mint building and its machinery began) these also bore the same improvements. After a short lapse, the half-cents and quarter dollars appeared in 1831 with the same techniques, and by 1834 all the coined denominations had benefited to some extent thereby. These techniques in part seem to have coincided with the 1833 removal of the Mint to larger quarters at Juniper and Chestnut streets, with still further (but only vaguely indicated) improvements in the machinery.

A slight regression apparently took place in the latter part of 1834 and through 1836; border beading was again abandoned for radial lines, generally much finer than on previous issues. This is seen on practically every denomination, and its explanation is unknown. With the Gobrecht patterns of 1836, however, beading was reintroduced, and continued (slightly modified) on all issues except a few patterns until the 1909 Lincoln cent and designs thereafter adopted. This incidentally dates the 1804 dollar (which has beaded borders) at one of two periods: Either Kneass engraved the dies before 1834, near the time of presentation of a complete set of U. S. coins to the Imam of Muscat (which is supposed to have contained an 1804), or else as David Proskey maintained, Gobrecht made the dies between 1836 and 1842.

When M. Alexandre Vattemare visited the Mint in 1838, there was no 1804 dollar in evidence; but that does not prove the dies were made later, as the officials in charge may well have concealed the dies and any newly-made impressions to hide the fact that "novodels" were being made at that period. In any case, the first mention of dollar dies in this period (presumably AW46, with C. GOBRECHT F. in field) is in the 1835 Report of the Director of the Mint, dated January 1, 1836: "One of the engravers of the Mint is now engaged in preparing a silver dollar die."

Documentation is provided in the 1836 Report of the Director of the Mint, dated January 17, 1837, for the last bout of mechanization of diemaking at the Mint, under Gobrecht and Kneass. The coins referred to were apparently from the dies made for use in 1837, with Liberty seated, on the smaller silver coins; on these and later issues of practically all denominations, both obverse and reverse are mechanically executed from hubs. The first steam coinage, referred to in the extract from the above mentioned report which is quoted below, was commemorated by a copper token or medalet issued by the Mint bearing on one side a rayed Liberty cap like that on issues of the Pacific Co. in 1849, and also similar to the device on a gold dollar pattern of 1836 by Gobrecht and a trime pattern of 1850 (AW50 and 110); the reverse of the token bore a floridly decorated inscription giving the occasion and the date

March 23, 1836. I quote the Director's account of the 1836 Mint improvements:

> ". . . Before 1836 the dies were formed only in part from the hub — much work still remained to be executed by the engraver before they were ready for coining. By a modification of the process lately introduced, the entire impression on the die is transferred by the aid of the press alone; thus, not only saving much unnecessary labor to the engraver, but securing the desirable object of making the dies for the same denominations of coins exact facsimiles of one another.
>
> "On March 23 last, the first steam coinage in America was executed at this Mint, and the performance of the press in which the power of the lever was substituted for that of the screw, has answered all our expectations. Since that time, all the copper coins have been struck by this press, and it has lately been used with success for coining half dollars. The workmen are now engaged in making other steam presses, and, as these are completed, coining by human labor will be abandoned. . . The milling of the pieces, heretofore done exclusively by hand, is now . . . also executed by steam power."

It is uncertain whether by the "milling" the Director referred to the upsetting process applied to planchets or the application of an edge device. The latter was done by use of a collar, since with the adoption of Gobrecht's half-dollar design the old lettered edge was abandoned on U. S. coins, and never resumed except on a few patterns (AW1714).

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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS FINANCE, Vol. I, Document 81: Report of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the state of the Mint, Feb. 9, 1795.

Same. Vol. III, Doc. 493: Report of the Director of the Mint for 1816.

Serial Document Set 197-56: Report of the Director of the Mint for 1829. (This gives the date of the resumption of half-dime coinage, elsewhere unpublished so far as I know.)

Same. 288-76: Report of the Director of the Mint for 1835. (For the quoted reference to the engraving of the dollar dies.)

Same. 303-96: Report of the Director of the Mint for 1836. (For the text in full of the Mint improvements during that year, which has been quoted above in part. This report also contains the first published account by calendar years of the Mint's coinage since 1793 in full; this tabulation was the basis for both Dickeson's and Snowden's figures, and differs quite significantly from the later published accounts.)

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, July, 1886, p. 11, et seq. Article "Sparks from the Mint Fire" by Patterson Dubois giving a fuller account than is done here.

NUMISMATIST, Nov., 1927, p. 703. Advertisement by David Proskey of dollars and other coins, in which he says quite plainly that the "notorious 1804 *die was not cut until 1835* (sic) by *Gobrecht,* and used when occasion and influence required until about 1860." (Italics in the original.)

Sheldon: EARLY AMERICAN CENTS, passim.

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MASONS PICTURED ON UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY AND POSTAGE CURRENCY

By WILMER E. BRESEE, A.N.A. No. 9293

Many of the notes of the United States have on them the portraits of famous American Masons, or depict events of interest to Masons, because of the Masons who participated in them.

Although many of the notes mentioned here are rarities and not likely to be available to the average collector, others can be secured with relative ease, and should form an important part of the collection of the Masonic Numismatist.

George Washington, first President of the United States, whose portrait appears on so many of the large-size notes of the United States and on nine of the type notes of Postal and Fractional Currency, was born February 22, 1732, at Wakefield, Va., and died December 14, 1799, at Mt. Vernon, Va. He was raised, August 4th, 1753, at Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Virginia. On June 24, 1784, he was made an Honorary Member of Alexandria Lodge No. 39, Alexandria, Virginia. He was the only President ever to serve as Master of his lodge during his term of office.

Washington's portrait first appeared on United States paper currency with the issue in 1863 of a beautiful National Bank note which, on the left, depicts Washington crossing the Delaware, and on the right, a Continental soldier, kneeling in prayer, while the figures of Justice, Liberty, and Peace may be seen behind him. This note, of $50 denomination, was issued from 1863 to 1865; again from 1870-1875, and from 1882 to 1908.

Washington's portrait is on the Legal Tender note of 1869, and this same obverse was used in 1878, 1880 and 1917. The denomination of this note is $1. The portrait is in the center of the note, and the Landing of Columbus is shown at the left.

On the reverse of the $1,000 National Bank note, original series, 1864, is a beautifully engraved reproduction of a painting of Washington Resigning his Commission. A vignette of Washington is to be found on the reverse of the $5 National Bank note of 1882-1908. There is also a vignette of the Capitol at Washington on the reverse of this note.

Martha Washington's portrait is on the $1 Silver Certificate, second issue of 1886 and 1891. Her portrait appears with that of President Washington on the reverse of the $1 Silver Certificate, third issue of 1896; the obverse of this note depicts History Instructing Youth. I believe that these are the only instances of the portrait of a Mason's wife on a United States note.

On the $2 Silver Certificate, fourth issue, 1899 there is a vignette of Washington, between two figures representing Mechanics and Agriculture.

The $20 Gold Certificate, seventh issue, of 1905-6 and 1922 bear Washington's portrait; and the $1 United States note and the $1 Silver Certificate of 1923 carry the same portrait of Washington that is used on the smaller-sized notes first issued in 1928 and still in use.

Washington is the only Masonic President portrayed on the United States Postage and Fractional Currency issued between August, 1862,

and February, 1876. When the gold, silver and copper money disappeared from circulation upon the outbreak of the Civil War, General F. E. Spinner, then Treasurer of the United States, conceived the idea of first pasting upon slips of paper, in definite amounts, United States Postage Stamps in the semblance of money. The convenience of this was soon recognized and the Congress authorized the regular issue of Postal Currency. The semblance of Postage Stamps was printed on this first regular issue, on the same plan as General Spinner's original arrangement. "Fractional Currency" soon succeeded "Postal Currency," which remained in use until it was again possible to issue small coins in copper and silver.

The first issue of "Postage Currency" was from August 21, 1862, to May 27, 1863. Washington's picture appeared on the semblance of a 10¢ Postage Stamp on the Ten Cent Washington "Shin Plaster," and the semblance of five of these 10¢ Postage Stamps bearing Washington's portrait appeared on the Fifty Cent Washington bill.

The Second Regular Issue of October 10, 1863 to February 23, 1867, carried the portrait of Washington on all denominations. These were the Five Cent, Ten Cent, Twenty-Five Cent and Fifty Cent denominations.

The Third Regular Issue of "Fractional Currency," December 5, 1864 to August 16, 1869, included the Three Cent Washington and the Ten Cent Washington denominations.

The Fourth Regular Issue, July 14, 1869 to February 16, 1875, carried Washington's portrait on the Twenty-Five Cent note only.

The portrait of **Alexander Hamilton** appears on six of the type notes of the large-size United States paper currency, as well as on the smaller-sized currency now in general use. He was born at Nevis Isle, West Indies, January 11, 1757. He was fatally injured in a duel with Aaron Burr, and died the following day, July 12, 1804, in New York City. Hamilton's Masonic record has never been found; but he was known to be a Mason and it is thought that he was a member of a New York lodge.

A vignette of Alexander Hamilton, First Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, appears on the Demand and Legal Tender note in the $5 denomination, first issue, March 10, 1862; first issue, March 10, 1862, 2nd obligation; and the third issue, March 10, 1863.

Hamilton's picture is next found on the $50 Legal Tender note, first issue, March 10, 1862, 2nd obligation and the Third issue, March 10, 1863.

The same portrait of Hamilton appeared next on the $2.00 Legal Tender note, second issue, 1862.

The $20 Legal Tender note, fourth issue, 1869, 1875, 1878, and 1880 also carries Hamilton's portrait.

The $1,000 Gold Certificate, second issue, 1870-1; third issue, 1875; fourth issue, 1882; and ninth issue, 1922 carries a portrait of Hamilton.

The $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 Federal Reserve notes of 1918 are the last of the old series of large-sized notes to carry Hamilton's portrait. The present-day, small-sized $10 notes also carry the portrait of this distinguished Mason, Patriot, Statesman and Economist.

The portrait of **Robert Morris,** a signer of the Declaration of Independence appears on two of the type notes. He was born at Liverpool, England, January 31, 1734 and died at Philadelphia, May 7, 1806. Robert

Morris is said to be a Mason in "The Constitution and Freemasonry (1937)" issued by the Masonic Service Association. His Masonic record is not known to me.

The $1,000 Legal Tender note, first issue, first obligation of March 10, 1862; the $500 Legal Tender note, first issue, second obligation and the $500 Legal Tender note, third issue of March 10, 1863 all carry Morris' portrait.

The $10 Silver Certificate, first issue, 1878 and the first issue of 1880 are the only other United States notes to honor Robert Morris.

Benjamin Franklin, whose portrait appears on three of the type notes of the old series, large-size, as well as on the new small-size notes, is well known for his Masonic interests. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, January 17, 1706 and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1790. He was made a Mason June 24, 1731 in St. John's Lodge of Philadelphia, and was elected Junior Warden June 24, 1731, Worshipful Master, June 5, 1732, and Provincial Grand Master in June 1734. In 1799, while in Paris, he was elected Venerable of the Loge des IX Soeurs.

Franklin is first depicted on the $10 National Bank note of 1863-6, and on subsequent $10 National Bank notes of 1875, 1882, 1882-1908, and notes of 1870-75. On these notes Franklin with kite is shown at the left and on the right side of the notes, an eagle and maiden are depicted.

Franklin's portrait next appears on the $50 Legal Tender notes, fourth issue, 1874, and in 1875, 1878, and 1880.

The last of the old series large-sized notes on which Franklin is portrayed is the $100 Federal Reserve note of 1914. His portrait appears on the present-day small-sized $100 notes.

Soldiers at the **Battle of Lexington** are depicted on the $20 National Bank note of 1863-6, 1875, 1882-1908, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875 with different reverses. Many members of the Masonic fraternity, including John Hancock, Joseph Warren, and Paul Revere played important roles in this historic battle.

DeWitt Clinton is portrayed on the $10 Silver Certificate, fourth issue, 1869 and on the $1,000 Legal Tender note, fourth issue 1878, and fourth issue, 1880. Clinton was born at Little Britain, New York, March 2, 1769. He died at Albany, New York, February 11, 1828, while serving as Governor of New York State. Clinton was made a Mason in Holland Lodge, September 3, 1790. In 1794 he became its Worshipful Master. Within less than five years from the time when he had been made a Mason, he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and in 1798, he was elected Senior Grand Warden. In 1806 Clinton was elected Grand Master and served continuously in that office until June 7, 1820. He served as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery and as General Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Andrew Jackson, whose portrait appears on three of the type notes of the United States, was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on March 15, 1767. He was elected President in 1828 and re-elected in 1882. He died near Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1845.

Jackson's portrait is on the $5 Legal Tender note, fourth issue, 1869 and on the notes of the same denomination of 1875, 1878, 1880, and 1907.

Jackson's portrait also appears on the $10 Federal Reserve note of

1914, on which the portrait is in the center. On the $20 Federal Reserve notes of 1915 and 1918, the portrait appears as a vignette at the left of the note.

The $10 Legal Tender Note of 1923 has Jackson's portrait in the center and the present-day, small-sized $20 note carries his picture.

The portrait of **Oliver Hazard Perry,** leaving the Lawrence at the Battle of Lake Erie is on the $10 National Bank note of 1863-1865, as well as on the issues of 1875, the second issue of 1882, and the second issues of 1882-1908. It appears on the $100 Coin notes of 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Oliver Hazard Perry was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785 and died at Trinidad, August 23, 1819. It has not been positively established that Perry was a Mason, although it is probable that he was. In the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for 1859, the Grand Master reports that, in connection with Science Lodge No. 59 of Sandusky, he had laid the cornerstone of Perry's monument. "We commend," he said, "this subject to the favorable consideration of the Masonic Fraternity, with full confidence that they will cheerfully aid in perpetuating the memory of their **Brother.**"

The $1,000 National Bank note of 1864 depicts **General Winfield Scott** entering Mexico City at the left, and The Capitol at Washington, D.C., at the right. Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786. He died at West Point, May 29, 1866. He was made a Mason in Dinwiddie Lodge, No. 23, Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia, in 1895. The Capitol, too, is not without Masonic significance. On September 18, 1793, President George Washington in a brilliant Masonic ceremony, laid the cornerstone, and the ceremonies were under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The portrait of **Henry Clay** appears on the $50 Legal Tender note, fourth issue, of 1869. Clay was born in Hanover County, Virginia, on April 12, 1777. He died, while serving as a member of the United States Senate, at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852. He was probably made a Mason between 1798 and 1801, and served as Junior Warden of No. 1, Lexington, Kentucky in 1802. He became Grand Master of Kentucky in 1820.

The portrait of **Commodore Stephen Decatur** is on the $20 Silver Certificate, first issue, of 1878 and of 1880. Decatur was born at Sinnepuxent, Maryland, January 5, 1779 and died at Bladensbury, Maryland, March 22, 1820, the victim in a duel. He was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Newport, Rhode Island, October 12, 1799.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He died at New York, July 5, 1831. The second Mason to become President of the United States, he was initiated November 9, 1775 in Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Virginia. Monroe's portrait is to be found on the $100 Silver Certificate, first issue, 1878, and first issue, 1880.

James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, was born at Orange, Ohio, November 18, 1831. He was shot by a disappointed office-seeker, July 22nd, and died at Elberon, New Jersey, September 19, 1881. Garfield is portrayed on the $5 National Bank note of 1882, brown-back; and on the $5 National Bank notes, green-back,

1882-1908. His portrait is also to be found on the $20 Gold Certificate, yellow-back, fourth issue, 1882.

Edwin McMasters Stanton, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, December 19, 1814. He became a member of Lincoln's Cabinet in 1862 as Secretary of War. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court on December 20, 1869, but died on December 24, 1869. Stanton's portrait appears on the $1 Treasury or Coin note of 1890 and 1891. His portrait also appears on the Fifty-Cent Fractional Currency note of the Fourth Regular Issue (July 14, 1869 to February 16, 1875). He was a member of Steubenville Lodge No. 45, Steubenville, Ohio.

John Marshall, Secretary of State, 1800-1801, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 24, 1755. He served as Secretary of State; then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an office he held for some thirty years. He died at Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. Marshall's portrait appears on the $20 Coin note of 1890, as well as on the $10 Coin notes of 1890 and 1891. He was a member of Richmond, Virginia, Lodge No. 10, and Grand Master of Virginia, October 28, 1793-1795.

David Glasgow Farragut, the first Admiral of the United States Navy, was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 14, 1870. While Farragut's Masonic connection is beyond a doubt, his record is unknown. The Lodge which conducted his funeral at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has no record of the Admiral's affiliation. Farragut is portrayed on the $100 Treasury note or Coin notes of 1890 and 1891.

Robert Fulton, American inventor and engineer, is portrayed on the reverse of the $2 Silver Certificate, Third Issue, 1896, on the obverse of which is depicted Science presenting Steam and Electricity to Commerce and Manufacture. Robert Fulton was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1765. He died at New York, February 24, 1815. He was a member of Hiram Lodge in New York. Fulton's portrait appears beside that of Samuel F. B. Morse.

Meriwether Lewis, Secretary to President Jefferson, and in charge of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Coast, was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, August 18, 1774. On his return from the Lewis and Clark Expedition, he was made governor of the northern part of the territory obtained. He died October 11, 1809. He served as first Worshipful Master of St. Louis Lodge No. 111, in the Territory of Missouri. Lewis is portrayed in a vignette at the left side of the obverse of the $10 Legal Tender note (Buffalo Note) Fifth Issue, 1901. **William Clark,** who helped Lewis lead the Expedition, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, August 1, 1770. He died at St. Louis, Missouri, September 1, 1838. He is thought to have been a Mason, but his record is not known. Clark's portrait appears in a vignette at the right of the obverse of this Note.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. During the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, he was shot by an assassin, and died in Buffalo, September 14, 1901. He was raised May 3, 1865, in Hiram Lodge No. 21, Winchester, Virginia. Affiliated August 21, 1867, with Canton Lodge No. 60, Canton, Ohio. Charter Member of Eagle Lodge (later William McKinley Lodge No. 431), Canton, Ohio. McKinley is portrayed on the $10 National Bank note of 1902. His portrait also appears on the current, small-sized note in the $500 denomination.

Michael Hillegas, first Treasurer of the United States, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1729. He died in Philadelphia, September 29, 1804. He was a member of Lodge No. 1, The Moderns, Philadelphia, and served as Junior Warden. The portrait of Michael Hillegas appears on the $10 Gold Certificate, Seventh Issue, 1907, and the Gold Certificate of the same denomination, Seventh Issue, 1922.

The reverse of the $100 Treasury or Coin note of 1863-5 carries a reproduction of the painting by Trumbull, of the Declaration of Independence. Among Masons identified in this painting are John Hancock, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, and Benjamin Franklin. As the obverse of this note portrays Perry at Lake Erie, as has been already mentioned, the note is of particular Masonic interest. **John Hancock** was made a Mason in Merchants Lodge No. 277, Quebec, on January 1, 1762. and affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, October 4, 1762. **Roger Sherman** is supposed to have been a member of Hiram Lodge No. 1, Connecticut. **Robert R. Livingston** was a member of old Union Lodge, and served as its Worshipful Master under English constitution in 1771, a lodge which appears to have suspended its labor during the War of the Revolution. Livingston was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York from 1784 to 1800, inclusive. There were many other Masonic Signers of the Declaration of Independence, who were present at the great moment in American History portrayed on this beautifully-engraved note.

The reverse of the $500 National Bank note of 1864-5 portrays the Surrender of General Burgoyne. Lieutenant-General Burgoyne is shown surrendering his sword to **General Horatio Gates.** Major-General Horatio Gates was born in Malden, England, in 1728. He died in New York City, April 10, 1806. He was known to be a Mason; but when and where he received his Degrees is not known. In the American Army at Saratoga were Kosciusko, Benedict Arnold, and Daniel Morgan, all Masons.

The portrait of **General Winfield Scott Hancock,** American general, is on the $2 Silver Certificate, second issue, 1866. Hancock was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1823. He died at Governors Island, New York, February 9, 1886. He was, by Dispensation of the Grand Master, Initiated, Passed and Raised in Charity Lodge No. 190, Norristown, Pennsylvania, on March 25, 1859. He received the Chapter Degrees at Norristown, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1866; and he was initiated in the Orders of the Red Cross and the Malta, January 6, 1871, in Hutchinson Commandery No. 32, K.T., and received the Order of the Temple, February 9, 1871.

There are other issues of United States paper currency in addition to those mentioned that carry portraits of these famous Masons.

The $100 Three-year Interest Bearing Note, dated October 1, 1861, has the portrait of **General Winfield Scott. Washington's** portrait, as already mentioned, is on the $500 note of this same issue. **Hamilton** is portrayed on the $50 One-year Interest Bearing note, authorized by the Act of Congress, March 3, 1863; and **Washington's** portrait is on the $100 note of this series.

The portraits of **Hamilton** and **Washington** are on the $50 and $100 Compound Interest notes, issued by Act of Congress, March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864, respectively.

Benjamin Franklin is portrayed on the $10 Refunding notes, dated April 1, 1879.

The portrait of **Stephen A. Douglas,** who had been Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1840, is on the $10,000 Currency Certificates of Deposit. Douglas was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, and died in Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861. These Currency Certificates of Deposit were issued by Act of Congress, 1872.

The obverse and reverse of the Great Seal of the United States are on the $1 note of the present-day, small-sized issue of 1934. The obverse of the present Great Seal of the United States, with slight modification of details, is the same as originally adopted in 1782. The reverse of the Seal is never used and has never been cut.

On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson to devise a seal of the new nation. Perhaps Franklin's influence is responsible for the details of Masonic significance which are apparent upon examination of the present Great Seal of the United States. There is a truncated pyramid, with an eye enclosed in a triangle surrounded by a halo of glory. Underneath the pyramid is the sentence NOVUS ORDO SECLORUM. At the base of the pyramid is the number MDCCLXXVI (1776). The foregoing symbolic design is Masonic in character, and Franklin may have suggested it.

From the foregoing facts about Masons who are portrayed on United States Paper Currency, as well as historical events portrayed which are of particular interest because of the members of the Masonic Fraternity who participated in them, the Masonic numismatist will get some realization of the fascinating search that lies before him, in collecting at least a few of these Notes. A search into old Lodge Records may reveal that many more of the famous Americans portrayed on our paper currency were also Masons.

This study, like any attempt of this kind, is not complete; but if it serves to interest Masons in combining their interest in numismatics with Masonic research, it will have served its purpose.

REFERENCES

Masonic Philately, by Sam Brooks; *A Masonic Stamp Collection,* by George B. Clark; *Famous Masons and Masonic Presidents,* by H. L. Haywood; *Great American Masons,* by G. W. Baird; *Transactions of the American Lodge of Research; United States Paper Money Old Series* 1861-1923, by Frank Alvin Limpert, A.N.A.; *United States Postage Currency,* by Frank Alvin Limpert, A.N.A.; *United States Paper Currency,* by Paul E. Draper, A.N.A.

FEBRUARY ISSUE

The office of the General Secretary received numerous reports of delay in delivery of the February issue. The February issue was printed and prepared for mailing on the first of the month, as usual, but the railroad strike prevented the acceptance of this class of mail until February 9. All copies were mailed on that date. It required a good many days following the resumption of mail and railroad service for that service to return to normal. The delay was unavoidable.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ATTEND BANQUET OF THE R. N. A.

The Rochester Numismatic Association held its 38th annual dinner at the Hotel Rochester on January 6th. Seventy-seven members and guests attended this yearly get-together, which has come to be quite an event in this area.

Prominent among the out-of-town visitors were Dr. and Mrs. John Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard N. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Al Gullian and Messrs. Hoople and Johnson of Buffalo and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Williamson of Syracuse.

Charles W. Foster, the Master of Ceremonies, gave a short history of the R. N. A. He told why it has a firm foundation. The Club was built on self-sacrifice, and personal interests are set aside. After introducing all the living past Presidents, Bauer, Cady, Meinhart Judson, Place, Eichorn, Sloane, Foster, Kolb, Bloom, Newell and Peake, a moment's tribute was paid to the other prominent R. N. A. members who have "gone down the line."



Charles W. Foster, Master of Ceremonies, presents John Jay Pittman, retiring President, with the 38th R. N. A. presidential medal.

At the presentation of the presidential medal to John J. Pittman in recognition of his past services as president, John commented briefly on the reasons for the success of the R. N. A. He stated that the outstanding reason was the "giving of something" to new members, to hold their interest and to keep them coming to meetings, and to encourage them and meet them on the "common floor" of numismatics as a fraternal brother.

Ray Williamson of Syracuse, recently returned from Rome, was the speaker of the evening. A very able speaker, a prominent collector of U. S. Cents, the author of many numismatic articles, Mr. Williamson chose as his subject "A Cent Collector Visits Rome." He visited many cities in Italy and among the coin dealers he visited there is little interest in U. S. Coins. He brought U. S. quarters for twenty-two cents each, nickels for 3 cents each and although he acquired nothing of any real value, he did pick up two 1864-L Indian Head Cents for almost nothing. He said that the interest of collectors in Italy runs mostly to the Papal Coins and the gold, silver and copper of that country.

The speaker gave a half hour's entertainment of beautiful Kodachrome slides that he took while on his trip. The scenes were taken in Italy, Switzer-

land and also Venice. At the conclusion of his program, all agreed that Mr. Williamson was an accomplished photographer as well as an outstanding numismatist.



John Jay Pittman, 38th President of the Rochester Numismatic Association. Medal in bronze by Alphonse Kolb, Rochester, New York.

The Master of Ceremonies took over after a short recess and prizes were distributed to those with lucky numbers. Games were played, there was group singing, some talked coins and others gathered around that traditional institution known as the punch bowl, which contained a liberal portion of the "gentle fire."

All agreed that the banquet committee did a real job and Au Revoirs were said for another year.

— ARNIM B. JUDD, Secretary

NATIONAL COIN WEEK, APRIL 20-26, 1951

The National Coin Week program, an annual observance sponsored by the American Numismatic Association, is one of its best expressions for the promotion and interest of Numismatics as a hobby.

This activity, first celebrated during the week of February 9-16, 1924, at the proposal of Mr. Julius Guttag, a member of the Board of Governors, was held for several years and was again reorganized in March of 1939. Across the nation, National Coin Week has expanded, year by year, along with the rapid growth of our Association.

The following Committees are in charge of the 1951 National Coin Week observance:

National Coin Week Committee:

Col. James W. Curtis, General Chairman,
William C. Boston, Assistant Chairman.

National Coin Week Awards Committee:

B. Fred Smith, Chairman,
Harold L. Bowen,
Willard Daniel,
C. J. Gorsica,
R. Bart Holmes.

DETROIT'S ANNIVERSARY MEDALLION

Probably one of the first acts of the organizing committee appointed by the Mayor of Detroit in 1949 to develop plans for Detroit's 250th Birthday Festival in 1951 was the decision that there should be a commemorative medallion struck for the occasion. Months before the present corporate and committee organizations were formed, this committee requested the Medallic Art Company of New York, to have designs prepared by Mr. Rene P. Chambellan, a prominent sculptor in New York City, for the two sides of a Medallion to commemorate Detroit's 250th Anniversary. In October 1950 the Festival Corporation placed an order for a quantity of these Medallions, which will reach Detroit and be available for sale early in March 1951. Because of Government restrictions on the use of bronze for commemorative medallions and other civilian uses, it will not be possible to purchase an additional supply at a later time.

The design on the obverse is an original design of the Landing of Cadillac at the site of old Fort Pontchartrain; and the design on the reverse shows the impressive Detroit skyline from the river, featuring the new Civic Center and its proposed buildings, and also shows old Fort Pontchartrain, thus linking the past with the present and the future. These designs are copyrighted.

The Medallion is solid bronze, 2⅞" in diameter, and will be sold for $2.00, Michigan Sales Tax inclusive. The Detroit Historical Society has undertaken to sell these Medallions for the Festival Corporation, and all net proceeds will be turned over to the Special Gifts Committee of the Festival Corporation for a building fund for the Detroit Historical Museum. After March 1st persons desiring to buy these Medallions will find them on sale at the Detroit Historical Society, 441 Merrick Avenue, the J. T. Wing Museum on Belle Isle, and the Birthday Festival office, 414 Veterans' Memorial Building. Orders by mail should be addressed to Detroit's 250th Birthday Festival, Inc., 151 West Jefferson Ave., Detroit 26, and remittance should include an extra 25¢ for each Medallion ordered, to cover the cost of postage and wrapping. Because of the limited quantity available, orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. A limited number of genuine leather cases are available on which names of individuals or organizations may be embossed in gold, and these will sell at $12.00 Michigan Sales Tax inclusive in addition to the cost of the medallion. This is the only Official Medallion of Detroit's Birthday Anniversary, although there will be other souvenirs on sale by the retail stores in Detroit, such as playing cards, ash trays, women's scarfs, etc.

The most practical use for the Medallion is to use it as a paperweight, but as it is a fine example of the very best in medallic art, they make a very attractive wall decoration when framed in pairs, showing each side of the Medallion. They make a very practical gift as a graduation present, birthday or Christmas present, or as prizes.



Courtesy of Spencer & Wyckoff, Photographers, Detroit.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK, 1951
April 20-26

One of the particular opportunities afforded by National Coin Week is that of introducing our hobby to many individuals who have been unacquainted with its fascinating possibilities. It is to their advantage, as well as ours, that we make every opportunity to interest them in the field of numismatics. Not only does a hobby greatly enrich one's leisure time, but in many cases it provides the opportunity for relaxation and escape from everyday worries that so often result in the development of neurotic and psychosomatic ills.

One of the surest ways to give permanency to interest in numismatics is to associate the individual officially with others following the same pursuit. For this reason, as well as for enlarging the fellowship of our numismatic fraternity, every effort should be made to secure new members during National Coin Week, for the American Numismatic Association, and for the coin club in your local area.

At the same time, the 1951 National Coin Week theme, "Numismatics of American History," will provide the opportunity for securing a sympathetic interest in numismatics from a large segment of the population who will never become collectors themselves. This interest will not only be indirectly advantageous to numismatics, but will serve the patriotic function of intensifying interest in American culture and history, as well.

By this time, the various corporate clubs will have received instructions and entry blank forms for National Coin Week club competition. Also, individuals will find individual entry blanks available through their individual club secretaries. Any club or individual who has not received appropriate entry blanks, may secure them immediately by writing to the Awards Committee Chairman, Mr. B. Fred Smith, 1544 Broadway, Detroit 26, Michigan. Upon completion, all club and individual reports, together with supplementary data, should be forwarded to the Awards Committee Chairman.

In response to constructive criticisms of last year's system of awards, there will be two classes of competition for corporate club this year. **Class A** will involve an award of points similar to last year's, in which an unlimited number of points will be available for many activities. **Class B** will involve points based on "ceilings" for each type of activity, and will be tailored particularly to provide smaller clubs, and those not having access to advantages of large metropolitan centers, with an opportunity to compete on an equitable basis. Each club will be permitted to choose its own class of competition. The larger metropolitan clubs will find that Class B will not adequately evaluate their efforts, and should therefore select Class A. Smaller clubs, or those with limited publicity outlets, will find Class B preferable for an adequate evaluation of their activities. Identical awards will be made in both classes.

COL. JAMES W. CURTIS
National Coin Week Chairman

NUMISMATIC GALLERY IN NEW LOCATION

The Numismatic Gallery opened its new headquarters at 228 North Beverly Drive in Beverly Hills, Calif., on February 3 with all the pomp and ceremonies of a Hollywood movie premiere. The occasion was also in celebration of the adding of an Antique Gallery to the now famous coin establishment.

The two A.K.s hosted some 150 people. Movie stars and executives mingled with prominent collectors, A. N. A. and local club officials. Two strangers, one reputed to be a vest pocket dealer, were seen among the milling throng which enjoyed the buffet tidbits. Refreshments were dispensed by a maid with an antique ladle. Abner personally stopped all the antique clocks until everyone had a good time. Many calls, telegrams and flowers were received from well-wishers who could not attend in person. The boys deserve praise for their beautiful new shop, and let's hope all goes O.K. for the two A.Ks.

Notes & Queries

Central States Numismatic Society to Meet in Minneapolis May 11 to 13

You are invited to Central States Numismatic Society's convention in Minneapolis, Minn., May 11, 12, 13!

Bourse, Exhibits, Good fellowship.

Plan to attend the Friday evening party. It will include the ladies.

See "The City of Parks" in springtime on a Saturday afternoon tour.

Big banquet Saturday evening. Fun, zip, and many prominent collectors.

Churches, and CSNS annual meeting Sunday a.m.

AUCTION? Yes Sir! Details will be announced in the April *Numismatist.*

Reserve rooms directly with Hotel Curtis, 10th and 3rd Ave., So., Minneapolis 4, Minn. It is the only assurance of a room where this event is held. Mention CSNS CONVENTION.

Rates per day, with private bath:

One person	**$4.50**
Two persons, double bed . . .	**5.50**
Two persons, twin beds . . .	**6.50**

Please notify Ed. Westman, 1023 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn., how many exhibit cases you need. Make reservations by April 15th. A.N.A. cases. Exhibits INSURED by us. The Numismatic Gallery will present award ribbons for the best exhibits.

Write Gerald Huber, 6819 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, for bourse table prices and reservation. A few left.

A.N.A. officials, prominent dealers and collectors will be here. M. Hilding Nelson, General Chairman, 5812 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Northwest Coin Club welcomes you!

— ELMER TUPPER,
Publicity Chairman

Reserve Space Now

Though the A.N.A. Diamond Jubilee Convention to be held in Phoenix, Arizona, is not to take place until August it is not too early to make reservations. Those who are planning to advertise in the Official Convention Journal, and those who plan to rent space on the bourse are urged to do so at once. All inquiries should be sent to V. Leon Belt, 722 West Moreland Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

Suggests that the A.N.A. Undertake Distribution of Uncirculated Coins

Dear Mr. Mosher:

Ever since the U. S. Mint began operations in Philadelphia in 1793 it has been possible to obtain sets of uncirculated coins either directly from the Mint or from the U. S. Treasury Department. These sets, purchased in the earlier days by a mere handful of collectors, are now the gems in the cabinets of modern collectors.

Within the last year this service to the public has been discontinued and, as far as I can learn, no attempt has been made to have it resumed.

Surely there is some manner in which collectors can obtain uncirculated sets of current coins without waiting until they are offered by speculators several years hence.

I am aware that the service was not a profitable one to the U. S. Treasury Department. For that matter I could name a good many services performed by our Government that are likewise unprofitable.

Why wouldn't it be possible for the A.N.A. to undertake the distribution of current sets of uncirculated coins? Perhaps one of the affiliated clubs would volunteer to distribute them at cost plus a small fee for handling and mailing. Or perhaps a committee of members living near to each other could be appointed to handle the distribution. To accomplish such a project we would need the cooperation of the U. S. Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Bank. I sincerely believe that they would cooperate.

Naturally, the A.N.A. would be required to underwrite the cost of the coins at face value. At the most, if the scheme went sour, the only loss would be the trifling one of carrying charges and insurance.

We have nothing to lose and everything to win in attempting to perpetuate this grand old American institution.

I'd like to see other collectors express their opinion on this matter.

Cordially yours,

— J. A. BROWNMILLER
523 Franklin Street
Hamburg, Penna.

Believes Open Wreath Gold Dollar of 1849 Charlotte Mint to Be Unique

Dear Mr. Mosher:

About eight years ago I acquired an 1849-C mint gold dollar which I believe to be unique for unlike all the others I have been able to locate, this one has an open wreath. It is the same weight and size as other gold dollars of 1849.





I would very much appreciate hearing from other collectors who have seen or who own a similar specimen.

Very truly yours,

— R. F. SCHERMERHORN,
Continental Building,
Dallas, Texas

Frank G. Duffield to Be Honored

The Annual Dinner of the Baltimore Coin Club will be held Thursday, March 29, at the Stafford Hotel, Charles and Madison Streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

One of the highlights of the occasion will be the presentation, by Col. Joseph Moss, of the A.N.A. 50-year gold medal to Frank G. Duffield, long time editor of *The Numismatist.*

All members of the A.N.A. and friends of Mr. Duffield are invited to attend. Dinner will begin at 6:30 p.m. Tickets are $3.25 each and reservations should be made before March 20. Send check or money order to J. R. Sheckells, 320 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Maryland.

Historian Wants Old Records

Elsewhere in this issue is a belated obituary of an early member of the A.N.A. Enos C. Verkler, number 359, formerly of Chicago. There are many cases where such prominent numismatists, after long tenures in the association, seem to drop from the limelight and their records remain incomplete. The Historian would appreciate information regarding any of these members of years ago.

It is possible that quite a few of them are still living, still active collectors and perhaps members of some local coin club. There were no age limits in the first years of the organization and many lads from nine to fifteen joined. Wm. R. Sherman of Newport, R. I., number 373 was the youngest person to ever join the A.N.A. He was nine years of age at the time, April 1, 1902. He would be fifty-eight now, and perhaps is still collecting. Dating back to the very beginning, the records of many members, some quite prominent, remain obscure. For example, such members as J. A. Heckelman, number five, of Cullom, Ill., who later moved to Virginia; Wm. Von Bergen, number seven, a dealer of Boston, and Chas. Hazlett, number nine, of Portsmouth, Ohio. All were prominent members from 1891 to 1906 or 08. Others such as F. W. Coning, number 107, of Seattle, Wash., and F. J. Naftel, number 164, a banker of Montreal, were still members in the twenties. How about C. E. Crittenden of Three Rivers, Mich., or Loren S. Shears of Beatrice, Neb.?

The complete list is far too long to publish, but the destinies of these members should be of record. If you

have any information about the above men or other members of the A.N.A. of a decade ago, please send it to the Historian. The whereabouts of any historical documents of the association would also be desirable information.

— JACK W. OGILVIE, Historian

Blacksmith Tokens Being Studied

To my fellow numismatists, here and in Canada. Dear Friends:

It has long been my desire to write a revision of my friend and teacher, Howland Wood, on the blacksmith tokens of Canada. I have had access to the Courteau Collection, and have been aided by J. D. Ferguson. May I ask any collectors who have specimens of the rarer varieties of blacksmith tokens, or unpublished coins they think belong to the series, to communicate with me. Please do not be embarrassed about reporting any horribly worn piece. The rarer blacksmith tokens began as imitations of badly worn coins. They appear to be in the worst condition, even when close inspection reveals they are actually uncirculated or at least in fine condition.

I already have record of three or four varieties unknown to Wood, and information on several unpublished varieties.

— THOMAS O. MABBOTT,
321 East 72nd Street
New York City 21,
New York

Notes of the Trade

John J. Ford, Jr., has been added to the staff of the New Netherlands Coin Company, 1 West 47th Street, New York City. Manager Charles M. Wormser announces that the firm has been consigned several important collections which will be offered at public auctions. Catalogs will be sent without obligation.

Fixed Price Lists have been recently issued by the following dealers:

Benjamin B. Du Bose, P. O. Box 3015, Miami 19, Florida.

Hans M. F. Schulman, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Kenneth W. Lee, 623 Security Bldg., Glendale 3, California.

David M. Bullowa, 37 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia 3, Penna.

Charles W. Foster, 850 East Lake Road, Rushville, New York.

James Kelly, 3rd and Broadway, Dayton 7, Ohio.

Bullowa Holds Successful Sale

A large and active crowd of bidders attended the public auction sale conducted by David M. Bullowa, January 27, at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia. Following are some of the prices realized:

Lot #		
298	1793 wreath cent Crosby 9H Near uncir. . . .	$135.00
400	Isle de France. 10 livre. Piastre. "Decaen" Extr. fine	18.00
518	Toynbee. Roman Medallions	17.00
555	1862 proof set	45.50
556	1869 proof set	89.00
557	1882 proof set	46.00
558	1911 proof set	31.00
559	1914 proof set	46.00
560	1937 proof set	20.50
749	1751 Austria 10 ducats. Maria Theresa. Brill. proof	290.00
754	1728 Brazil 12,800 reis John V	120.00
764	1613/4. Poland. 10 ducats. Sigismund III. Very fine	290.00
765	1628. Salzburg. 10 ducats. Jubilee	190.00
769	1842 Russia Platinum 3, 6, and 12 rubles. Brill. proofs	1175.00

Numismatic Gallery Expands



Opening the new Numismatic and Antique Gallery in Beverly Hills, California, Professor Charles L. Ruby, member of the N.A.A. Board of Governors, holds the "tape" while Jack W. Ogilvie, A.N.A. Historian, does the cutting. Smiling Karl Brainard (center) directs the cutting as partners Abner Kreisberg, left, and Abe Kosoff, right, watch the operation.

New or Recent Issues

DESCRIBED BY ERNST KRAUS

It is the important duty of *The Numismatist* to record and illustrate all new issues. Members, both in the United States and abroad, are invited to submit new issues to Ernst Kraus, 2006 Benson Avenue, Brooklyn 14, New York. The coins will be photographed and returned as soon as possible. A credit line will be given to every new issue described.

Algeria



50 Francs, 1949. Copper Nickel. Obverse: Female head with liberty cap, right. Inscription: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, below Turin, designer. Reverse: Value, date, mint mark and inscription: ALGERIE, all between two ears of wheat, reeded edge.



20 Francs, 1949. Copper Nickel. Similar but smaller planchet. (Lauren Benson, Oscar Suskind)

Canada



5 Cents, 1951. Pure Nickel. Obverse: Head of King, left. Inscription: GEORGIUS VI. DEI GRATIA REX. Reverse: Metal refinery, inscription above: CANADA, at left of chimney: NICKEL 1751-1951, at right value. Below initials of designer S. F. Stephen Frank, three maple leaves. This coin commemorates the first successful separation of the element nickel by the Swedish scientist Kronstedt in 1751. (Edward F. Feely, The International Nickel Co.)

France



20 Francs, 1950. Aluminum Bronze. Obverse: Female head, left. Inscription: REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE — G. Guiraud, designer. Reverse: Gallic cock, twig, value, date, mint mark. Inscription: LIBERTE AGALITE FRATERNITE. Plain edge. (Lauren Benson)

Germany, Western Zone



50 Pfennig, 1950. Copper Nickel. Obverse: Woman planting an oak tree, date below. Reverse: Inscription: BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND, value and mint mark J for Hamburg.



2 Pfennig, 1950. Bronze coated steel planchet. Obverse: Five oak leaves, surrounded by inscription as on reverse above, date below. Reverse: Value, mint mark G (Karlsruhe)

above, between two ears of wheat. (Lauren Benson, Martin F. Kortjohn, Tatham Stamp & Coin Co.)

Guatemala



25 Centavos, 1950. Silver. Obverse: Arms, inscription: REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA, 0.720 (fine) date. Reverse: Bust of a native Indian (Mayan) woman, value. This coin was donated by our District Representative Senor Francisco J. Angert of Guatemala to the A.N.A. Collection.

Israel





250 Prutah, 1949. Copper Nickel. Obverse: Three ears of grain, inscription Israel in Hebrew and Arabic. Reverse: Value in center, Hebrew date 5(709) below, all within wreath. (Saul Bellus)

Jordan

100 Fils, 1949. Copper Nickel. Obverse: Arabic inscription: Value and dates 1368 A.H. and 1949 A.D. in center, circle within wreath, crown above. Outside inscription: AL-MAM-



LAKAT AL URDUNIYAH AL HASHIMIYAH. Reverse: English inscription: Numeral 100 in circle, above value, date below. Outside inscription: The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.



50 and 20 Fils, 1949. Copper Nickel. Similar.





10, 5 & 1 Fil, 1949. Bronze. Similar except for size and value. (George B. Sutherland, translation Dr. George Miles, Curator, A.N.S. Museum, New York)

Kutch, Native State of India





3 Dokda, 1926. Bronze. Obverse: Urdu inscription: George V. Kaisar Hind, Zarb Bhuj, in center: Sana 1926 (A.D.) dagger. Reverse: Devanagari inscription: Maharao Sri Khengarji — Kutch. Trident, Samvat date 1982. (This type is similar to the Victoria type and does not give any value.) (Irving Mertik, Krishna H. Prodhan)

Mexico





1 Peso, 1950. Silver. Obverse: Aztec eagle and inscription: ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS. Reverse: Bust of Morelos, left. Value, date and mint mark Mo. for Mexico City.



50 Centavos, 1950. Silver. Obverse: As above. Reverse: Head of Cuauhtemoc, date, mint mark, eagle and value.



5 Centavos, 1950. Copper Nickel. Obverse: As above. Reverse: Bust of Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez, right, date, mint mark and value. Senorita Barbara Baer, District Representative Sr. Claudio A. Delgado y Martinez, Lauren Benson, have donated specimens to the A.N.A. Collection.

Saudi Arabia



½ Gurush, 1925. Bronze. Obverse: Toughra, monogram of the ruler, inscription in field: The just family of Saudi, on the bottom, Sana 1343 A.H. Reverse: Inscription: Half Gurush, struck at the City of motherly hospitality (Mecca). (Robert Friedberg, translation by Dr. George Miles, and William L. Clark, Curators A.N.S. Museum, N. Y.)

Tibet



10 Srang, 1948. Silver. Obverse: Lion, mountains in the background.



Inscription: in Tibetan: The Government of Tibet. Reverse: Different name for Government of Tibet, cycle 16. In circle: year 22, value Srang 10 in numerals. Two rat-like animals, one on each side of symbolic central design.

10 Srang, 1949. Silver. Similar variety of the above coin but year 23 and value Srang Btsu written out. (Irving Mertik, Krishna H. Prodhan, research by William L. Clark, Curator A.N.S. Museum)

ARIZONA, THE WONDERLAND STATE

There is no place within the boundaries of the United States where sheer beauty of natural scenery is more abundant than in Arizona. The map on the opposite page illustrates twenty-one points of interest, National Monuments and Parks. All are well worth consideration on the itinerary of the traveler, and most of them an absolute must. Regardless of the mode of transportation, there are attractions the tourist cannot afford to miss. Arizona's scenic marvels are diverse. The lofty snow-covered peaks and sea-level deserts, forests of pine and fir, giant cactus, lakes, rivers, ancient ruins and modern cities, Indians and cowboys, all of these and more are feasts for the eyes of the visitor.

The mere mention of Arizona is synonymous with the world's greatest natural wonder, the Grand Canyon, number two on the map. To the visitor who has never viewed its breath-taking and awe-inspiring beauty, this is a definite must. Just below the Canyon lies Lake Mead and Hoover Dam. The dam is one of the greatest engineering feats of all times, and the lake the largest man-made in the world. Boat trips, tour of the power facilities, splendid bass and trout fishing, all are at the command of the tourist. It is number one on the map and another must.

In a circular route to the southeast of Phoenix, one first passes the Gila River Indian Reservation, home of the Pima Indians near Sacaton. The Casa Grande Ruins, a National Monument and number twenty on the map, is next on this trip. Here is found the famous villages of the

Hohokam people, already ruins when early Spanish explorers arrived. A revelation of ancient civilization of the Red Man. On the return to the Capital, one passes along the very foot of the mysterious Superstition Mountains. Then on to Mesa where the Mormon Temple, one of the seven in the entire world, is located.

The beautiful Colossal Cave, number seventeen on the map, is also located in the southeastern part of the state. This subterranean marvel whose temperature is a constant 72° has never been fully explored. It is noted not only for its fascinating magnificence, but legends, folklore and Indian superstitions as well. In this section is also found Chiricahua (pronounced cheery-cow) National Monument consisting of thousands of acres known as the Wonderland of Rocks; the mining town of Bisbee, built in a canyon; Tombstone, the "town too tough to die"; Tucson, once the only walled city in the United States, but today boasting the charm of the old mingled with the convenience of the new; Nogales, a border city, known as the "Gateway to Mexico," it is in the southeast that Arizona's great mining industry is centralized.

To the northeast is found: the Apache Trail, number eighteen on the map, and world-famed for its spectacular scenery including the Roosevelt Dam; Meteor Crater (best seen by air) number ten on the map, is a great pit caused by the impact of a comet thousands of years ago; the Painted Desert, near number eleven, where nature swung a reckless brush, painting the landscape in gorgeous hues; the Petrified Forest, number eleven, contains the stone remains of prehistoric trees, some as much as 250 feet in length; Sunset Crater, Salt River Gorge, and many other wonders of nature are found in this section of the state.

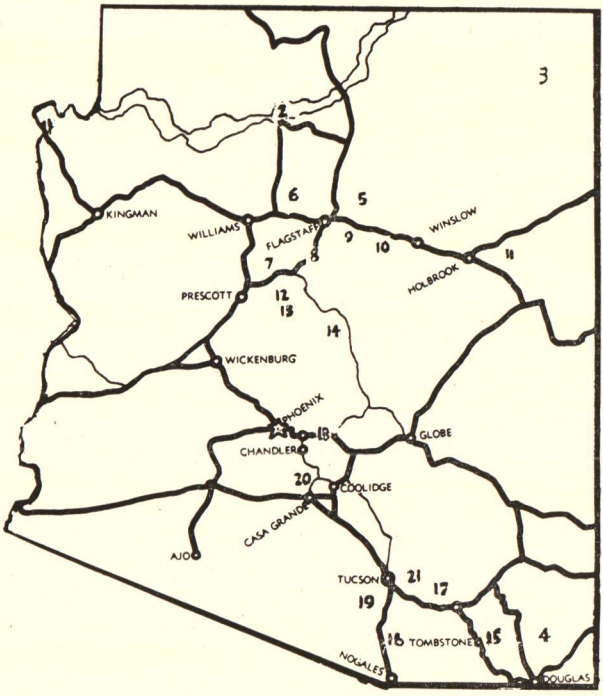
Arizona is the remaining state where the Old West still survives. It is still a "cow country" and Prescott is known as the "Cowboy Capital of the World." The mile-high city is cool and inviting, therefore an attractive summer resort. Just to the south is Wickenburg, the "Dude Ranch Capital of the World." Truly this is a diversified state. To elaborate on its many points of interest would take this entire magazine. To visit each and every one of them would require quite some time. Perhaps more time than the average numismatist will be able to spend as he travels to and from the Diamond Jubilee Convention to be held in Phoenix next August 25 to 29.

That same numismatist will not want to pass up this golden opportunity of seeing scenic Arizona, or as much of it as is possible. Perhaps the wife has been contemplating such a trip for years. The Petrified Forest, the Painted Desert, Cowboys and Indians of the Old West, Hoover Dam and Lake Mead, the Grand Canyon, Phoenix, the Convention, Coins, Auction, Banquet and many other alluring things all wrapped up in a package deal. How about that, pardner?

V. Leon Belt, General Chairman of the Convention, whose address is 722 West Moreland St., Phoenix, will gladly aid any and all conventioners in selecting the proper routes so as to enable them to include as many of these scenic wonders on their itinerary as is possible. Just write explaining what you most wish to see, your mode of travel (car, train, etc.) and he will give you correct data and travel information to fit your individual requirements.

— JACK W. OGILVIE,
Chairman Publicity Committee

MAP OF ARIZONA



KEY TO POINTS OF INTEREST

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

2 – The Grand Canyon (and Park)

3 – Canyon De Chelly
4 – Chiricahua
5 – Sunset Crater
7 – Tuzigoot Ruins
9 – Walnut Canyon
11 – Petrified Forest
13 – Montezuma Castle
16 – Tumacacori Mission
20 – Casa Grande Ruins
21 – Saguaro

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

1 – Hoover (Boulder) Dam
6 – San Francisco Mountains
8 – Oak Creek Canyon
10 – Meteor Crater
12 – Montezuma Well
14 – Natural Bridge
15 – Tombstone
17 – Colossal Cave
18 – Apache Trail
19 – San Xavier Del Bac

Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 18695-18767 as published in the January issue have been admitted to membership.

Applicants for Membership

The following applications were received in January, 1951. If there are no objections filed prior to April 1, 1951, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the May issue.

18831 **Josephine B. Becker,** 1227 Vine St., East Newport, Ky. U. S. Minor Coins. G. D. Parvin.

18832 **Sam Endicott,** 522½ "G" St., Coronado, Calif. U. S. General & Car Tokens. Eugene D. Johnston, Leonel C. Panosh.

18833 **Bernard N. Chaney,** P. O. Box 27, Oakridge, Oregon. General small coins. George Klein, E. L. Forbis.

18834 **J. A. W. Cassidy,** 237 Gibson St., Fredericton, N. B., Canada. Canadian and Newfoundland Coins & Tokens. J. D. Ferguson.

18835 **O. Philip Wolfson,** 125 SE 12th St., Miami, Fla. Uncirculated U. S. Dollars & Proofs in U. S. Gold. Leonard Spiegel.

18836 **Thos. V. Kelly,** 641 S. "L" St., Livermore, Calif. General. M. L. Godbey, James Rogers.

18837 **Samuel J. Heiney,** 827 Gordon St., Allentown, Pa. General. Harvey C. Clauss.

18838 **David D. Moore,** Box 126, Norwich, Ontario, Canada. Canadian Coins & Tokens. Norman B. Mason, Sheldon S. Carroll.

18839 **Niels P. Jensen,** 408 Rivera, San Francisco 16, Calif. Danish Coins. E. A. Parker, Emil Johnson.

18840 **Harrison M. Brown,** Caledonia, N. Y. U. S. Coins. Frank J. O'Brien.

18841 **George Joseph Fuld,** Box 74, 362 Memorial Dr., Cambridge 39, Mass. Tokens and Medals. Melvin Fuld, Harry R. Broll, Ward M. Glasby.

18842 **Raymond D. Kegerreis, Jr.,** 922 Wilson Ave., Chambersburg, Pa. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.

18843 **Mrs. V. L. Remington,** Burlington 4, N. D. General. Mrs. F. E. Tunell.

18844 **George B. Getman,** 272 Otsego St., Ilion, N. Y. Currency & Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.

18845 **J. Scheele,** 5048 Sutherland Ave., St. Louis 9, Mo. Gold and Silver Coins. Sam C. Bushnell, Walter J. Vredenburgh.

18846 **Jack Malerba,** 41 Lake St., Norwich, Conn. General. Oscar G. Schilke, John Kennedy, Alfred J. Goodman.

18847 **Dr. L. A. Desillier,** 48 W. Main St., Mystic, Conn. U. S. Coins. Oscar G. Schilke, Alfred J. Goodman, Edward W. W. Lewis.

18848 **R. A. Leonard,** 9810 Marmount Dr., Seattle 7, Wash. U. S. and Foreign Coins. D. Zearing, Christian M. Petersen, Bert Wagner.

18849 **Thomas J. Jones,** Higginsville, Mo. General. Albert J. Boschert, Jesse F. McCreery.

18850 **Neill G. Carpenter,** 821 Clement St., Lake Charles, La. American Cents and Dollars. R. A. Wilson.

18851 **Ben I. Gretzinger,** 956 Dillworth, Memphis 12, Tenn. U. S. and Historical Crowns. Dr. O. Peters, Don S. Landgeaya.

18852 **John Gardner,** 26 Broad St., Johnson City, N. Y. U. S. and Foreign Coins. A. M. Coddington, P. T. Kelly.

18853 **Huntington Coin Club,** Cleo M. Bagby, Secy., 419 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. K. M. Smith, Cleo M. Bagby.

18854 **Ira S. Eckman,** 520 W. Walnut St., Lancaster, Pa. U. S. Coins. Ray W. Donaldson.

18855 **H. S. Geist,** 408 N. 5th St. Sunbury, Pa. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

18856 **Stanley Wu,** 20 Mott Street, New York 13, N. Y. General. Barnett August, Joseph P. Hayes.

18857 **Frank H. Masters, Jr.,** 657 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill. U. S. Coins. Frank H. Masters, Sr., Harry H. Trackman.

18858 **Charles W. Watson,** 3710 Harrison Avenue, Brookfield, Ill. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

18859 **Gilbert W. Hall,** E224 Lentz Ave., Paramus, N. J. Dollars and Military Medals. Lewis M. Reagan.

18860 **Philip C. Rolley,** 3832 Glenwood Rd., Cleveland Hts. 21, Ohio. Uncirculated and Commemoratives. Michael Kolman, Jr., Edna E. Kolman, Jr.

18861 **Charles E. Dykes,** 110 Homestead Rd., Ithaca, N. Y. U. S. Coins. John C. Rewton, Wm. J. Fields.

18862 **Oakley V. Fisher,** 11221 W. Coldspring Rd., Milwaukee 14, Wis. Coins and Paper Money. M. Vernon Sheldon.

18863 **Douglas M. Springmann.** 309 Russell Road. Richmond 24, Va. Uncirculated and Proof Coins. James A. Johnson, Jr., Margaret Smith, John Branch Green.

18864 **John Leslie Harvey,** 110 N. Nevada St., Carson City, Nevada. Carson City Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.

18865 **Dee McMillan,** 2750 Moana Lane, Reno, Nevada. General. K. B. Diehl.

18866 **Bob B. Fredmeyer,** 1401 6th St., Boonville, Mo., U. S. General. B. J. Fredmeyer.

18867 **Dr. C. A. Grand,** 204 8th St.. E., Ashland, Wis. General. Lewis M. Reagan.

18868 **Mrs. Ila Lewis,** 4000 Woodlawn Dr., W., San Antonio, Texas. 50 cent Commemoratives. R. A. Wilson.

18869 **Ralph C. Maltby,** 124 Pries Ave., Buffalo 20, N. Y. General. Joseph Fruscione.

18870 **Raymond E. Deely,** 3811 Newark St., NW, Washington 16, D. C. General. E. Ward Russell, Kip Ross.
18871 **Vincent J. Barber,** 601 North 5th Ave., Kankakee, Ill. Lincoln Head Cents and General Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
18872 **Gilford J. Ikenberry,** 720 N. Washington St., Stillwater, Okla. U. S. General. Mrs. P. C. McGilliard, Paul Wise.
18873 **Stanley B. Johnson,** Higginsville, Mo. General. Ray C. Lefman, Fred Hulen.
18874 **Ed. J. Kowalski,** 919 Merchant, Emporia, Kansas. U. S. Coins. Floyd Hazelwood, Lewis M. Reagan.
18875 **Frank Tribur,** 5222 35th Ave., Kenosha, Wis. U. S. General. R. A. Yeoman, Lincoln Higgie.
18876 **R. L. Byington,** Box 244, Lompoc, Calif. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
18877 **Bert Wills,** Box 224, Conway, Pa. U. S. General. O. E. Zirat.
18878 **Frank B. Zieg,** 118 Northmoor Place, Columbus 14, Ohio. General. F. W. Burton, Lewis M. Reagan.
18879 **Leonel Belanger,** 64 Maple Ave., Willimantic, Conn. U. S. Silver. Francis M. Katen.
18880 **Julius Levitch,** P. O. Box 6, Asheville, N. C. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
18881 **A. R. Sorensen,** Wicopee Station, Oakridge, Oregon. U. S. General. Geo. Klein.
18882 **Edward F. Sullivan,** Crompond Road, Peekskill, New York. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
18883 **Paul E. Meadows,** 100 Racine Ave., Waukesha, Wis. U. S. Coins. Verne E. DeRemer.
18884 **Vernon C. Martin,** 9117 E. Jefferson, Detroit 14, Mich. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
18885 **Ben H. Thomas, Jr.,** 4226 Alta Vista Drive, Riverside, Calif. American Coins. R. A. Wilson.
18886 **Clyde A. Chivers,** 3038 Andrade Ave., Richmond, Calif. U. S. General. George A. Bodmer, Charles P. Darrough.
18887 **Francis L. Cambra,** 169 Rockland St., New Bedford, Mass. U. S. Coins, P. W. Gifford, Peter J. Johnson, Jr.
18888 **E. Victor Wilson,** 205 W. 18th St., Hutchinson, Kansas. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
18889 **Geo. Bartholomew, 3rd.,** 124 Hillside Ave., Chatham, N. J. U. S. Coins. R. A. Wilson.
18890 **Lester H. Schlick,** 600 Porter St., Watkins Glen, N. Y. U. S. Coins. W. O. White.
18891 **David Allen.** 1116 West 143rd St., East Chicago Indiana. U. S. Gold and Commemoratives. Ralph O. Jarvis, Clifford Lindall, Glenn B. Smedley.
18892 **Jack Swibel,** 1315 Lafayette Ave., Bronx, New York 59, N. Y. U. S. and Foreign Gold Coins. Al Schradzki, William Hicks.
18893 **David Charles Bartlett.** 7 Hart's Place, Plainville, Conn. General. Mrs. Charles Bartlett, Arthur H. Grover.
18894 **Robert W. Ackerman,** Box 719, Rosebrook Rd., New Canaan, Conn. U. S. Coins. E. G. Ackerman.
18895 **Lyle Albert Walthrop,** Yachats, Oregon. American Coins. Geo. Klein, E. L. Forbis.
18896 **Solomon Sandler.** 5117 Benning Rd., SE, Apt. No. 2, Washington 19, D. C. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
18897 **Harrison C. Wroton,** 5614 Shenandoah Ave., Lakewood, Norfolk 9, Va. General. Lewis M. Reagan, Robert M. Marchetti. Hilbert Bridges.
18898 **Herbert F. Rosenbush,** 1603 Commerce Bldg., Houston 2, Texas. U. S. Coins and Currency. Lewis M. Reagan.
18899 **Joseph F. Eisel,** 1609 Covington St., Baltimore 30, Md. U. S. General. Alfred Hutter.
18900 **San Jose Public Library,** Mrs. G. L. Nurney, Lib., Market and San Fernando Sts., San Jose 13, Calif. George F. Hodges, Thos. F. Barry.
18901 **Clarence L. Storch,** 36 Market St., Tamaqua, Pa. Half Dollars and Commemoratives. Lewis M. Reagan.
18902 **Louis B. Hostak,** 10644 2nd Ave., SW. Seattle 66, Wash. U. S. Coins. D. Zearing, Christian M. Petersen, Bert Wagner.
18903 **Homer H. Robertson,** 2101 Miller Ave., Hillsboro, Ill. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
18904 **Claude Held,** 372 Dodge St., Buffalo 8, N. Y. U. S. General. Joe Montesano.
18905 **Lee F. Hardwick,** 4348 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City 4, Mo. U. S. Coins. John H. Hansan.
18906 **Lee Dark,** E. 1824 Heroy, Spokane 14, Wash. U. S. General. Elmer J. Bergholm, Finlay Johnson.
18907 **R. M. Wallace,** Montgomery Ward, Newton, Iowa. General. Fred J. Petersen, Fred J. Pulver, E. W. Renz.
18908 **Wallace E. Parke,** 1214 E. Jefferson. Bloomington, Ill. U. S. Coins. James A. Greer, Roy Pochel, Dr. R. G. Leadbetter.
18909 **Burleigh H. Montgomery.** 2152 College Ave., Terre Haute, Ind. American Coins. Lewis M. Reagan. C. B. Reed, Frank Ruder.
18910 **Morton C. Maish, Jr.,** 1300 Charleston Ave., Mattoon, Ill. General. M. D. Six, J. C. Montonye.
18911 **Harry D. Hillyer,** 1596 Holiday St., East Liverpool, Ohio. U. S. Coins. Dr. F. Stevens Epps.
18912 **Mrs. Laura G. Thomas,** Church and Second Sts., Ashland, Ohio. U. S. Gold. L. M. Thomas. Associate Membership.

Reinstatements

210 **Otho J. Bierly,** Funkstown, Maryland.
9131 **Richard Stitely,** 46 West Third St., Waynesboro, Pa.
6099 **McClellan Lowry,** 421 Utley Road, Elmhurst, Ill.

Deceased

1875 Boss, John B., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
16686 Kinsman, Frederic L., Peterborough, N. H.
12373 Merrill, Nancy, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
8284 Smith, Frank S., Wheaton, Ill.
4349 Sergl, Hans, Brooklyn, N. Y.
11244 Curtis, Arthur F., Delhi, N. Y.
15687 Payne, Dr. Arthur I., Cleveland, Ohio.

Resignations

17454 Barrows, John S., Denver, Colo.
17760 Birkbeck, Albert Edward, Coolville, Ohio.
14908 Brown, A. C., Saint Paris, Ohio.
14475 Brown, B. G., Hendersonville, N. C.
17218 Bryant, George F., Nashville, Tenn.
15527 Chandler, Mrs. Thompson, Charleston 4, W. Va.
15949 Dengler, J. Charles, Butler, Pa.
11177 Dixon, Ralph P., St. Bernard, Ohio.
9797 Dubbeling, John, Bethlehem, Pa.
14463 Durham, Mrs. Glenn J., North Little Rock, Ark.
12056 Durland, Clarence B., Abington, Mass.
16892 Fielding, John E., Bethlehem, Pa.
5695 Firth, Dr. Paul B., Portland, Ore.
15844 Forepaugh, Howard E., Hatboro, Pa.
9265 Gaddy, W. C., Alvin, Texas.
6409 Gross, Peter M., Chatham, N. Y.
16177 Hardcastle, Neil, Castle Hot Springs, Ariz.
15505 Harris, Duane H., Canisteo, N. Y.
7293 Havens, Allen E., Gloversville, N. Y.
17383 Henry, William L., North Hampton, Ohio.
17836 Hill, Herbert A., San Francisco, Calif.
17592 Houk, Jr., H. O., Augusta, Georgia.
8606 Huckins, Howard E., Baton Rouge, La.
17874 Jones, Forrest C., New Carlisle, Ohio.
18408 Martin, Kenneth, Memphis, Tenn.
12589 Miller, Mrs. Anthony L., Los Angeles, Calif.
17151 Miltimore, Dr. Dean, Nyack, New York.
15341 Morton, Harold, Halstead, Kansas.
14304 Place, S. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
13559 Powell, Frank C., Portland, Oregon.
9522 Rosentreter, Richard, Chicago, Ill.
4762 Sampter, E. L., New York, N. Y.
4433 Seelbach, Walter L., Cleveland, Ohio.
7116 Steinhardt, William, San Antonio, Texas.
14922 Thomas, Ralph S., Independence, Mo.
12675 Thompson, Harry S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
12077 White, Walter G., Centralia, Wash.
10668 Wray, G. Miller, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

Atlanta Coin Club – Meets third Thursday of each month at Henry Grady Hotel. Mrs. Edwin Harrison, Secy., 1084 Deckner Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Cape Cod Coin Club – Mrs. Dorothy G. Berry, Secy., Box 331, W. Yarmouth, Mass.
Cincinnati Numismatic Association – Meets second Friday of each month at Hotel Metropole. George D. Parvin, Secy., 6306 Plainfield Pike, Cincinnati 27, Ohio.
Dallas Coin Club – Meets third Thursday of each month at Hotel Baker. James T. Campion, Secy., 817 Mt. Auburn, Dallas, Texas.
East Bay Coin Club – Mrs. Pearl Holm, Secy., 1801 68th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Grand Rapids Coin Club – E. E. Kloosterman, Secy., 3201 Charlesgate Dr., S.W., Grand Rapids 8, Mich.
Greeley Coin Club – Meets second Monday of each month at Home Gas and Electric Lounge. R. A. Smith, Secy., 604 16th St., Greeley, Colo.
Huntington Coin Club – Cleo M. Bagby, Secy., 419 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
King Beaver Coin Club – Dr. J. O. Sloss, Secy., 1417 3rd St., Beaver, Pa.
Milwaukee Numismatic Society – Meets third Friday of each month at Red Arrow Club, 774 N. Broadway, T. C. Neitzke, Secy., 3956A North 28th St., Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin.
Monroe County Coin Club – Meets second Wednesday of each month, with rotation between Stroudsburg, Portland, Mt. Pocano and Delaware Water Gap. C. Burton Altemose, Secy., 717 Sarah St., Stroudsburg, Pa.
Oklahoma City Coin Club – Meets second Thursday of each month at Hotel Biltmore. L. H. Smith, Secy., 2510 West Park, Oklahoma City 7, Okla.
Pacific Coast Numismatic Society – Meets last Wednesday of each month at Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Edward Fogler, Secy., 717 Sutter St., San Francisco 9, Calif.
San Diego Numismatic Society – Meets first Monday of each month at New Palace Hotel, 5th Ave. and Elm St. Dr. Ray H. Wilson, Secy., 4003 Goldfinch St., San Diego, Calif.
Seattle Coin Club – Meets last Thursday of each month at Frye Hotel. Wilbur E. Daniel, Secy., 4736 45th Ave., N.E., Seattle 5, Wash.
Tulsa Coin Club – Mrs. Nellie B. Boucher, Secy., 1423 S. Gary St., Tulsa, Okla.

CALENDAR OF FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

In order that this Calendar be as complete as possible, secretaries of State or Regional Organizations should advise the General Secretary of future meetings which should be included.

California State Numismatic Association, Santa Cruz, Calif., April 6-8, 1951.

Ohio State Numismatic Society, Toledo, Ohio, April 7-8, 1951.

Penn – Ohio Coin Clubs. Spring meeting at Hotel Carter, Cleveland, Ohio. April 21-22, 1951. Laura M. Caddy, Secy., 3528 E. 76th St., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

National Coin Week, April 20-26, 1951

Central States Numismatic Society, Minneapolis, Minn., May 11-13, 1951.

Northwest Coin Convention. Joint meeting of Seattle Coin Club and Oregon Numismatic Society. Centralia, Wash. May 19-20, 1951. Mrs. D. Dee DeNise, Secy., 5550 28th Ave NE., Seattle 5, Wash.

Iowa Numismatic Association, Burlington, Iowa, May 26-27, 1951.

American Numismatic Association. Annual convention. Phoenix, Arizona, August 25-29, 1951.

Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association, Oklahoma City, Okla., October 20-21, 1951.

Reports of Club Meetings

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 7th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information – and encouragement – to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

ALBANY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The 270th meeting was held on January 25th at the Albany Institute of History and Art, Vice-President L. Fleming presiding. There were sixteen members and three guests present.

Joseph J. Silverman of Albany was elected a member.

The application of David W. Nethaway of Howes Cave was referred to Mr. Cheris of the Admissions Committee for action at our next meeting.

After a short business meeting, Dr. Sartoris ably conducted a numismatic quiz which was won by Willis McKinney who was thereby entitled to half the fines collected, the other half being turned over to the club treasury.

– ANNA M. IMFELD, Secretary

ATLANTA COIN CLUB – The 385th meeting held January 3, with 17 attending and President Rosendahl in the chair.

Officers for the coming year are: President, E. C. Rosendahl; vice-president, Truitt Harper; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Harrison.

– DOROTHY C. POPE, Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB – Meeting held December 7, at the Peale Museum with Murray Heiserman presiding and 14 were present.

Mr. Eliasberg announced that his collection would be exhibited during National Coin Week.

Dr. Plummer exhibited silver dollar size coins of Piacenza and Poland.

At the January 4 meeting Dr. Plummer exhibited dollar size silver coins of Portugal.

At the January 18 meeting Dr. Plummer announced the death of Gilbert Askew, London, England.

Murray Heiserman announced the death of our fellow member Allen P. Gough, on January 5.

Mr. Sheckells gave an interesting talk on the "Purchasing Power of Money of the Middle Ages."

Mr. Smyth predicted that our one cent pieces would soon cease to circulate, and be replaced with five cent copper coins.

– JOHN G. ANTONIE, Secretary

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – Our 811th meeting, our Annual one, was held on January 15 at the Copley Plaza with President Clapp presiding. It opened with a Memoriam to Nancy Merrill and Gilbert Askew.

Reports of the 1950 Officers were read and accepted. President Clapp then read the list of Officers for 1951, and the Secretary cast the one vote necessary for their election.

A rising vote of thanks was given the Officers for their splendid work in 1950.

Incoming President DeLellis appointed the following committees: Research-Papers, Mr. Jones, Chmn., and Messrs. Gittes, Clapp, Gould, Tuttle and LeBlanc, members. Trends of the Times, Mr. Whiteneck, Chmn., and Messrs. Chell-Frost, Conn and Powers members. Speakers Service – Mr. Lowenstam, Chmn., and Messrs. Clapp, Tuttle, Whiteneck, Conn, Gould and Porcaro, members. Membership – Mr. Simard, Chmn., and Miss Kaepplein and Mesdames Conn and Pond, members. Boy Scouts – Mr. Longfellow, (Mr. Guild is working on Girl Scout

Manual). Library – Mr. Pollard. Entertainment – Messrs. Clapp and Gould. Permanent Home – Mr. Porcaro.

A welcome visitor was our member and former vice-president, Edgar Welti, LM 124, here on a visit from Switzerland. He has invited any of our, or ANA members visiting there to look him up under this telephone listing – Edgar Welti, Postfach 3, Bern, Switzerland.

Donations – The cuts of our 90th Anniversary medal donated by the designer, Mr. Clapp.

Exhibits – Denarius of Julia Mammaea, given as a gift to retiring President Clapp. Mr. Conn – 1877 proof nickel. Mr. Powers – Mitsqual Mohammed I. Mr. Whiteneck – Willow Tree sixpence and pine tree shilling. Mr. Lowenstam – Broken bank notes 1800-1861.

– JUNE T. POND, Secretary

BRONX COIN CLUB – The 208th regular monthly meeting was held at the Concourse Plaza Hotel December 27th. Following a fine dinner President Louis Engel opened the meeting with the introduction of guests. Melvin E. Came and Paul Came were visitors from Dover, N. H.

A minute of silence was observed in tribute to our recently departed member Arthur W. Deas.

Due to the illness of George Blake a paper scheduled to be read by him was postponed. Paul Came read a very interesting paper on Hudson Bay *Tokens*.

Annual elections were held and the following officers were elected for the coming year. Louis Engel, president; Homer K. Downing, vice-president; J. Stanley Seeman, treasurer; Martin F. Kortjohn, corresponding secretary; Saul Bellus, recording secretary; Edward T. English, Herbert Erlanger, Raymond Gallo and Joseph Wagner were re-elected to the Board of Governors; William S. Dewey, Librarian-Curator.

During recess some fine exhibits were enjoyed as displayed by the following:

Saul Bellus: Five and Ten Lire of Italian Somaliland 1925.

M. E. Came: 10 Zloty square pattern piece of Poland.

Homer K. Downing: U. S. Cents 1840 to 1857.

Louis Engel: U. S. Cents 1839 to 1857; U. S. Half Dimes 1829 to 1837.

Herbert Erlanger: Ducat of Brandenburg-Ansbach 1715.

Ray Gallo: U. S. Cents 1840 to 1857.

Henry Grunthal: Cologne Ducat 1635 Noss 336; Ducat 1724 Noss 605.

E. Janis: U. S. $3.00 1870, 1885, 1888. U. S. Eagle 1801.

M. L. Kaplan: U. S. *Cents* 1840 to 1857; Half Dimes 1794, 1795, 1796 over 1795.

T. Kemm: Federal Reserve Bank Note of 1929 autographed by both bank officers.

Martin Kortjohn: U. S. Half Dimes 1792 to 1837; Coins of Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Anhalt, Antigua and Azores.

Joseph Maley: British Proof Set 1950; U. S. Mint Set 1950; Double struck cent 1810.

John M. McMahon: Great Britain Victoria Gold and Silver jubilee set 1887.

Dr. Novick: Ancient Judaea Bronze of Agrippa; Judaea Capita under Titus.

Richard Picker: U. S. Half Dimes 1829 to 1837.

Mark M. Salton: Vespasian Aureus with DE IVDAEIS.

C. H. Ryan: Short discourse on his visit to McCormick-Armstrong printing plant and display of Movado Watch presented him on retiring from presidency of Brooklyn Coin Club.

Otto T. Sghia: Half Dimes 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1800, 1803.

E. A. Rice: Perkins Pattern Dollar.

J. Stanley Seeman: 16 half dimes 1794 to 1838.

Jaques D. Sweyd: 1950 Proof set of Great Britain.

J. Van der Meer: 1950 proof set of Great Britain.

A. Von Sandro: Several Ancient coins; 5 pattern pieces of Colombia; 1948 pattern in proof of Western Germany. $5. Gold 1909-O.

Joseph Wagner: Decorations of Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt and Denmark.

– THEODORE KEMM,
Recording Secretary

BRONX COIN CLUB – The 209th regular meeting was held January 24th at the Concourse Plaza Hotel. President Louis Engel called the meeting to order at 8:15 P. M. following the dinner and he presided over a gathering of 26 members and 4 guests.

Mr. Irving Spenciner was elected to membership in the Club. Mr. Saul Bellus read a paper on the Cardboard Cents of Boise, Idaho. Martin Kortjohn read a copy of a letter which he sent to his Congressman in reference to the withdrawal of mint sets to the public from the Treasury Department. Following a short discussion on this subject, it was suggested that each member write to his or her representative in Washington.

Exhibits were placed and explained. This was followed by a 30 minute recess to view the many fine numismatic items. Exhibits of the January meeting were as follows:

Saul Bellus: Book from the New Rochelle 250th Anniversary and 2 cardboard bus tokens of Israel.

Mr. Bernstein: Aureus of Hadrian and 1852 U. S. half dime.

Mr. Blake: 5 engraved portraits of Salmon P. Chase at different ages. One portrait was placed on our first one dollar legal tender note of 1862.

Mr. Carpenter: Miniature Defense Medal of Philippines, also wounded and disabled Veterans medals, December striking of the 1950 Proof set and 1st issue of North and South Korean Notes.

Mr. Clark: Proof set of Great Britain 1950 and Proof set of South Africa 1949.

Mr. Downing: 17 varieties of 1793 U. S. cent.

Mr. Engel: Uncirculated 1951 cent taken from circulation about January 14th.

Mr. Erlanger: Double ducat 1729 of Brandenburg-Ansbach (by Vestner) and Taler 1694 of *Eichstatt* (by Nurnberger).

Mr. Gallo: 1793 cents 3C, 9H and 9G. Gold ducats of Leon X for Rome and Bologna.

Mr. Grunthal: Coins of the Kingdom of Belgium by Charles Duriez in 2 volumes.

Mr. Kaplan: N. Y. Immune Columbia 1787, 1785 Silver cent obv. Immune Columbia-Rev. Constellatio, 1795 Liberty and security and 3 varieties of 1819 cent.

Mr. Kemm: U. S. Legal Tender Notes of $10 from 1863 to 1923.

Mr. Knoth: 1842 Silver medal on the opening of the Croton Reservoir presented to S. Gedney, Alderman 8th Ward and lot of Japanese coins and amulets.

Mr. Kortjohn: 48 coins of Belgium, new issues of Germany, Somalia, Mexico, Formosa and France.

Mr. Kroner: 6 half dimes.

Mr. McMahon: Two 20 Francs of Belgium with the French and Flemish

Legend and 50 Francs of Leopold 1932.

Mr. Picker: Half dimes of 1837-1873 and Civil War tokens.

Mr. Rice: Legal Tender Bills – $10 of 1901, 1880, 1889, $20 of 1880, Papal Medals in Silver of Greg. XVI, Pius IX, Leo XIII, Pius X and Sixtus V, Lead Seals of Alexander VI, half cent of Bermuda 1793 and 1869 S half dime in proof.

Mr. Seeman: 33 half dimes 1839 to 1873 S.

Miss Schuble: Order of Legion of Honor Commander, France.

Mr. Sghia: 4 types of 1793 cent in choice condition and 11 Crowns of Belgium.

Mr. Sweyd: Collection of half dimes and U. S. notes from 1869 to 1907.

Miss Sweyd: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents of Holland with the portrait of Queen Juliana 1950.

Mr. Wagner: 19 minor coins of Leopold I and II of Belgium and 8 orders and decorations of France.

Mr. Van der Meer: American Sporting Medals.

Mr. Von Sandro: 3 Belgium Crowns, 5 medals of Germany and Mexico and 1951 cent from circulation.

– SAUL BELLUS, Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB – The regular 211th meeting was held January 3rd, at the Hotel Granada, attended by 37 members and 2 guests with President C. H. Ryan in the chair.

Professor Zygman read a prepared paper on India, he also stated that he would be happy to assist anyone interested in the study of ancient coinage.

Exhibits by members and guests were as follows:

H. S. Bernstein: 1913 Buffalo Nickels Type 1 and Type 2.

H. Bowser: British Proof set 1950.

V. L. Brown: Germany 1 DM 1950 and Federal Reserve Note, Richmond No. 5 Series 1950.

J. Coffin: British Proof set of 1950.

A. R. Feldman: Coins of Wurttemberg, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar.

R. Gallo: 1794 Hays 43.

N. E. Heft: 5 National Bank Notes 1st Charter Period.

C. Hollander: General MacArthur medal in silver by Jeno Juszko and Lincoln Tunnel medal 1937 by Kilemyi.

L. Horowitz: Insignia of United States Armed Services Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Rev. F. H. Hutchins: Complete set of Buffalo Nickels with Varieties.

Mrs. C. Hutt: 1 Pysa of Zanzibar, schilling of Wurzburg, VI Kreuzer of Wurttemberg, English Princess of Wales Token and French silver Token of Haberdashery Merchants.

W. O. Hutt: Boeotia-Thebes-Obol 550-480 B. C. Egypt Ptolemy II Tetradrachm and segment of 8 reales No C/M West Indies.

F. M. Jenkins: Set of Saudi Arabia coins, Set of Venezuelan coins 5 Centimos to the 5 Bolivars and British Proof set of 1950.

M. L. Kaplan: A complete set of Buffalo Nickels and 1880 proof set 1 cent to the $1.00.

T. Kemm: $10.00 National Bank Note of Kansas City series of 1929.

R. Kimpfler: Set of 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire of the Vatican State of 1950.

M. F. Kortjohn: Set of Buffalo Nickels with varieties and coins of Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar.

E. Kraus: Zinc Token of Japan dated 2604 and coin report of the International Nickel Co. for 1949/50.

J. F. Maley: Kentucky Cent 1790, Franklin Press Cent 1794, Fugio Cents 2 Types of 1787. Hard Times Tokens Low No. 51 and No. 54 British Crown of 1935, New Zealand Crown 1949 and 1810 Cent.

S. J. Melnick: 8 Silver Portrait coins of Austria, Proof 3 Marks of Anhalt and 5 Marks commemorating 350th anniversary of University of Jena.

P. Neufeld: Gold Plaque presented to Ambassador Baeon of Boston on the 100th anniversary of Chile Independence.

V. Nicoletti: Set of 10 commemorative 2 Schilling pieces of Austria, 1 Ryal of Saudi Arabia 1948, 5 Bolivars of Venezuela 1935 and British Proof set 1950.

M. M. Salton: Series of 17th and 18th Century box Thalers.

M. M. Schwartz: Hard Times Token Low No. 121 Nathan C. Folger 1837.

C. D. Smith: Original Manly Medal of George Washington both in silver and in pewter rare.

O. L. Susskind: 12 Badges, 5 Medals and 1 Lapel button from G. A. R. National Encampments, French Numismatic money clip and first sample copy of the Coin Collectors Journal 1875.

I. Mertik: 1950 Proof set of Holland of Queen Juliana.

B. Wishy: National Capital Sesquicentennial Silver and Copper medals.

Prof. E. Zygman: Nepal – Malla Dynasty of Patan, Silver Mohar of Yoga Narendza dated 809 Nepalese Saka 1689 A. D.

– FOSTER M. JENKINS, Recording Secretary

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – The 474th meeting was held on January 15th, at which President Bernard N. Bailey presided.

The election of officers was completed. The officers of the B. N. A. for 1951 are as follows:

President, Bernard N. Bailey; Vice-President, Gaston DiBello; Secretary, Harold W. Hoople; Asst. Secretary, Henry M. Myers; Treasurer, George A. Cage; Curator, Robert H. Lloyd; Librarian, George A. Cage; Board of Governors: Dr. John H. Wild, Irving Schwartz, A. M. Johnson, Howard Myers and Sigel Hepp.

Curator Robert Lloyd was authorized to purchase 100 club tokens.

A committee was appointed to make plans for the 24th Annual Banquet in May. Members of this committee are: Irving Schwartz, Sal Garrasi, Jr., and H. W. Hoople.

A. M. Johnson was appointed chairman of a committee for National Coin Week.

Two applications for membership were accepted: Miss Betty B. Benedict, and John Jay Pittman of Rochester, N. Y.

A motion was made and accepted that the Board of Governors prepare a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.

– HAROLD W. HOOPLE, Secretary

CHAUTAUQUA COIN, STAMP AND CURIO CLUB – The 439th meeting was held at Jamestown, N. Y., January 10th. The meeting was called to order by the President, Chester R. Benedict.

Past President Clayburne B. Sampson installed the newly elected officers: President, Chester R. Benedict; Vice-President, Elmer Hallin; Secretary, Mrs. Alice M. Kunzog; Treasurer, Eric Erickson; Director for three years, John C. Kunzog.

Displays for the evening consisted of double denomination currency, by T. James Clarke; daisy and button amberette salt shakers by Clayburne B. Sampson; a bound volume of Scientific American by John C. Kunzog; souvenir spoons from various world's fairs by Eric Erick-

son; Magnus prints in the form of letter sheets by Ernest J. Muzzy; photographs of animal life by John O. Bowman; Naughty Lady cast-iron boot jack by Oscar Larson.

– MRS. ALICE M. KUNZOG, Secretary

CHICAGO COIN CLUB – The 384th meeting was held January 10, at the LaSalle Hotel with 72 attending and Mr. Ostrander presiding.

Sven W. Olson, Salvatore Graziano, and Robert F. Cooke were elected to membership.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Harry X Boosel; 1st Vice-President, James W. Curtis; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Jane Rauen; Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph E. Merkel.

Exhibits:

Earl C. Brown: Great Britian proof set of 1950. U. S. military currency used in Austria.

Ted Pokorney: $10 note, series of 1950.

John Giello: U. S. commemorative half dollars. Silver and bronze medals of the Washington Sesquicentennial.

Lee Hewitt: Pattern 2, 3, 5, and 10 marks of Bavaria dated 1913.

A. E. Beebe: 1915 Panama-Pacific commemorative set.

– JOSEPH E. MERKEL, Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – The regular monthly meeting was held January 12, at the Hotel Metropole at 8:30 P. M. with President Lewis in the chair. There were 28 members and 4 guests present.

Chas. Greene of Chicago was introduced and made a few comments.

The principal business of the evening was the election of officers for 1951. Those elected were: President, Lewis; Vice-President, Jungclas; Treasurer, Potts; Secretary, Parvin; Curator, Hoffman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mitchell; and Board of Governors, Kaplan, Chairman and Hendricks.

Ralph Lewis was the speaker for the evening and read an article about the U. S. $2.00 bill.

Displays:

Lewetch: Proof Cents, 2 cents, 20 cents and Quarters.

Smith: Large cents.

Rogers: Three Bust Type Half Dollars all overdates.

Lazar: Two paperweights made from burnt coins.

Parvin: Half Dimes.

– GEORGE D. PARVIN, Secretary

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB – The 133rd meeting held January 3, at the Hotel Carter with A. J. Croshier presiding.

Two non-resident members were elected.

Exhibits:

Doug. Boutall, Jr.: Paper money of China, Philippine Islands, Japan, India, Indo-China, and Netherlands East Indies.

Myron C. Sobotta: Coins of the Philippines.

C. H. Plumb: Large cents from 1793 to 1847.

Matt Gazso: Coins with altered dates.

Nancy Mullaney: Roman didrachm showing head of Janus. Miscellaneous English coins from 1272 to date.

Dr. Sargis: Paper money of Korea and China.

A. J. Croshier: Silver coins of Mexico.

– FLORENCE STRANG, Secretary

COLUMBIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY – The regular meeting held January 15, with ten present.

It was announced that future meetings would be held at the Salem N. J. Y.M.C.A. Meetings held the second Tuesday of each month.

Exhibits:

Dave Waddington: Large cent of 1793.

Merris Keen: Indian head cents.

Alice Green: English twopence of 1797.

Hugh McLaughlin: Type set.

Hance Jazvett: Large cents.

Bob Frankos: Liberty head nickels.

Dan Bibbs: Large size bills. Early quarter dollars.

H. B. Cole: Early half dollars.

– H. B. COLE, President

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The 229th meeting of the Society was held at the Neil House January 8 with 25 in attendance. Many excellent displays were described, and the new officers were installed. Mr. Mosher's quiz on copper was given with 60 being the highest score. Mrs. Henderson was awarded the Flower to the Living award for her outstanding service to the Club. The meeting adjourned to a members bourse.

– ESTHER L. GAVER, Secretary

HARRISBURG COIN CLUB – Meeting held January 25, with 24 attending.

Mr. Chandler reported on his visit to the York Coin Club and suggested that we hold a joint meeting with them.

Among the many interesting exhibits was an 1801 U. S. silver dollar cleverly altered to 1804. A restrike of the Confederate half dollar was also shown.

– W. W. SELTZER, Secretary

INDIANAPOLIS COIN CLUB – The 123rd meeting was held at the Washington Hotel January 24, 1951 with our new president, Lee T. Long presiding.

There were 31 members present and 2 visitors, Lu Riggs and Ted Rodgers from the Cincinnati Coin Club.

Ray Fiscus gave an interesting talk on stamps, plates and coins. Mr. Pollard and Mr. Rawlingson displayed coins.

Indianapolis Coin Club Members displaying coins at the Indiana Hobby Show held at the Manufacturers Building at the Fair Grounds, were Mr. Froenhoff: Gold coins 25 cents up to and including $50.00 slug; Mr. Claffey: ancient Roman coins and crowns of the world; Mr. Plew: Lincoln cents complete and other miscellaneous coins; Mr. Long: Mercury dime set and Indian head cents; Mr. Terry: Gold coins and commemorative half-dollars; Mr. Fiscus: Chinese coins and Mr. Pollard: Bourse Table.

– LEO G. TERRY, Secretary

JACKSONVILLE COIN CLUB – The 54th regular meeting was held on the evening of December 14, in the Seminole Hotel with President William Nolting presiding.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President William Nolting; 1st vice-president, Fred Paulk; 2nd vice-president, H. D. Lohman; 3rd vice-president, Harley Freeman; 4th vice-president, Mason Ford; 5th vice-president, George Todd; secretary, W. N. Seals; treasurer, J. H. P. 'Doc' DePass; receptionists, Mrs. Fred Paulk and Mrs. Fred M. Hughes; sergeant-at-arms, W. Gordon Robertson; librarian, Mrs. Fred Hughes.

G. M. Todd former president of the Atlanta Coin Club gave a very interesting talk on the Templeton Reid gold coins of Georgia, Mr. Todd having discovered one of the Ten Dollar variety several years ago.

Each member present exhibited a portion of their collection at the meeting.

— W. N. SEALS, Secretary

KANAWHA VALLEY COIN CLUB — The 49th meeting held December 18th at the B'nai Jacob Synagogue. Charleston, West Virginia. M. E. Mills, President, presided. Eighteen members and two guests present. One application received for membership.

Dr. F. S. Epps presented quite an interesting experiment by cleaning 1943 cents using four solutions and one solution of lacquer to protect the cents after cleaning.

The following members were elected as officers for the year 1951: President, M. E. Mills; Vice-President, A. S. Alexander, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Smith, Jr.; Director — 3 years, Dr. F. S. Epps.

— E. P. SMITH, JR., Secretary

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB — The 127th meeting was held at the Neighborhood House, Palmerton, Pa., January 18, with 45 members and guests present.

Two new members and two applications were received in the Club.

Motion made and seconded that each member of the Club bring one coin for auction at the next meeting and the proceeds of the auction be turned over to the Polio Fund.

Coffee and cake were served by the Palmerton Men.

— K. LOBB, Secretary

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB — The feature event of the 273rd meeting was a colorful talk on the coins of Ecuador by Dr. C. Glenn Curtis. As a background for his discussion on the numismatics of the country, he discussed briefly the cultural and ethnological aspects of Ecuador. In this connection color slides were shown, and there was a table display of Indian paraphernalia such as blow-gun darts, a shrunken human head, beads, etc. Primitive Indian tribes of Ecuador still make very effective use of the blow-gun, which shoots a needle-like ten-inch dart. These darts are tipped with a potent drug that renders its victims unconscious, enabling the hunter to dispose of his prey in the most arbitrary fashion — often beheading him.

One of the strange features of collecting coins in Ecuador is a particular spot where two old ships are sunk offshore. Coins often wash ashore, and some of Dr. Curtis' collection was obtained or rather beachcombed in this manner. He also displayed a Spanish Doubloon. His collection of Ecuador is one of the largest known.

Dr. Curtis' interest in Ecuador was derived from his two-year service with the U. S. Government Department of Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Specifically his duties were with the commission on Health and Sanitation.

Vreland H. Fraser showed a very impressive collection of U. S. gold: $5 Indian head complete, unc.; $4 stella 1879 proof; $2.50 Indian head gold, unc., complete; commemorative gold, complete set unc.; and 1908 gold and silver set, complete unc.

New members for the ensuing year are: W. R. Fanning, Frank Zaglick, R. E. St. Clair, Grace Brainard, J. G. Miladin, H. F. Donald, and Jack Pressman.

— V. E. JENKINS, Secretary

MEMPHIS COIN CLUB — Regular meeting was held January 15, with 11 members and one guest present.

The Secretary was instructed to write Lewis Reagan about proof dollars and enclose a copy of a letter sent to Stuart Mosher on November 29, 1950.

Frank Fisher was appointed to make arrangements for our Dutch Supper on February 19, at the Gayoso Hotel.

Pete Bannon gave a most interesting discourse on Chinese money and exhibited various coins and currencies dating from 1200 B.C. through the present Communistic issues. Mr. Bannon then answered questions in open forum. His five years in China gives Mr. Bannon much authority in his subject.

— STANLEY J. RABOLD, Secretary

METROPOLITAN JUNIOR COIN CLUB — The 39th meeting was held on Saturday, January 20, 1951, in the offices of Martin Kortjohn & Co., 10 East 40th St., New York, N. Y.

Secretary Mollicone, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, presided before 17 members and 2 newcomers.

The annual election of officers was held and the duties of each officer read from the By-Laws.

A short auction was enjoyed by all.

— RICHARD ROSE, Secretary

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 132nd regular meeting was called to order by President Mr. Arnold. There were 15 members and four visitors, Mrs. Schuller, 6101 Clayton Ave., Mrs. A. Paul Davis, Mrs. M. A. Carlson and Mr. C. M. Mayberry, of the downtown Y.M.C.A.

George Yehling read a letter from Mr. Frick's sister stating Mr. Frick was in the hospital at Belleville, Ill. and that he could have company.

Mr. Davis's display and talk on Roman coins were well received and enjoyed by all. The ensuing questions brought forth many interesting points.

— HARVEY SUMMERS, Secretary

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 204th meeting was held December 14th, at the Newark Athletic Club. There were twelve members present and one guest. Mr. Mathews presided in the absence of Mr. Knoke.

Officers for 1951 were elected. They are: T. U. Purrington, President; H. C. Mathews, Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Ricker, Secretary; L. O. Goodman, Treasurer.

Exhibits were as follows:

James Ward: Pine Tree Shilling.

L. O. Goodman: Coppers of Vermont, Mass. and New Jersey. Large Copper Cents; 1854 N24, 1853 N17, 1828 N6.

Harry Mathews: Silver Dollars; 1795, 1798, 1799 and 1800.

A. Mershon: Various coins of George III and Victoria of Great Britain, and 1802 cent of U. S. — Newcomb No. 6.

T. Purrington: Colonial Paper money of New Jersey, South Carolina and the United Colonies.

J. Thatcher: An assortment of Continental currency.

W. C. Blaisdell. 12 New Jersey cents — all different dies.

— MARY RICKER, Secretary

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB – The 505th meeting was held on Friday evening, January 12th, 1951, Damon Douglas, president, presiding.

There were nineteen members and one guest present.

Exhibits were made by the following:

John J. Ford, Jr.: New York Cent, 1787 – Libernatus, Libertatem, Defendo.

Mrs. D. G. Douglas: Driscoll buttons for a Taft-Driscoll ticket in 1952.

Mrs. Damia Francis: Wood's Hibernia farthing 1723; Franklin Press token 1794; Voce Populi 1760 token; Washington-Ship halfpenny 1793; Washington-grate cent 1795.

J. R. Francis: Canadian tokens.

Mrs. Jeanne Solozzo: W.S.A. Liberty Head $20 1883; Denmark – 10 kroner, Christian IX, 1874.

H. Schulman: Fifteen Chinese gold coins from the Wm. Woodward Collection.

M. F. Kortjohn: Five-cent nickels 1866 to 1883 complete; seven pattern nickels; 21 Danish coins of twentieth century.

W. H. Arthur: A collection of old-time postal envelopes which were used postally by such numismatic pioneers as Edward Logan, Lyman Low, L. G. Parmelee, Mason & Co., Steigerwalt, etc. Most of these envelopes were addressed to S. H. and H. Chapman.

Harry C. Mathews: Series of coins of Denmark – 2, 5, 25 ore and 2 kroners.

R. Gallo: Early silver from the Rome Mint from 900 to 1559.

L. Kusterer: Newfoundland – 50 cents 1900, 1908; 20 cents 1899, 1912.

Oscar G. Schilke: Great Britain – 1950 proof set; 1865 quarter-dollars with motto IN GOD WE TRUST.

O. T. Sghia: Denmark – 8 crowns and early coins of this country.

D. G. Douglas: No. 14 of Numismatic Literature.

V. L. Brown: Germany – Bundesrepublik Deutschland – 1, 5, 10, 50 pfennig; 1 D. Mark – 1950.

H. J. Erlanger: Medal by Oexlein on the Peace of Versailles, 1783; 14 Nuremberg Pfennigs, struck according to the Treaty of Alzey (Alzeyerland Frieden) 1407; 6 pfennigs of Nuremberg, struck shortly after 1424.

Greetings to the Club were read by the secretary from Messrs. Wittlin, Dodson, T. James Clarke and Maley.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the application of C. Douglas Smith. He was elected a member.

– VERNON L. BROWN, Secretary

OCALA STAMP AND COIN CLUB – The club held its regular monthly meeting December 12 at the Marion Hotel with 10 members and 2 visitors present. The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: Walter B. Crumbliss, President; Wm. D. Beideman, Vice-President; Mrs. Lewis Whisman, Secretary-Treasurer and T. H. Shields, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. Governors re-elected for the coming year were T. H. Landgraf, John P. Chazal and L. W. Ponder.

The club, organized in January of this year, is ending its first year with thirty-seven members enrolled. It has had a most successful year.

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – Meeting held January 8, at the Benson Hotel.

C. J. Young, our newly elected president, announced plans for the coming year.

It was announced that the annual convention held jointly with the Seattle Coin Club would be held in Centralia, Washington, May 19 and 20.

– J. KREMERS, Secretary

PANTHER VALLEY COIN CLUB – The 40th meeting held January 11, at Lehighton, Penna.

The committee completed plans for the Tri-Club meeting to be held in Lehighton, May 27. It will be an all-day affair with three clubs participating – the Panther Valley Coin Club, the Monroe County Coin Club, and the Lehigh Valley Coin Club.

Chas Revytak installed the following officers for the coming year: President, John Elsbree; Vice-President, Ray Peterson; Librarian, Joseph Arner; Auctioneer, Lew Roberts; Treasurer, Joseph Gover; Secretary, Kenneth C. Freeze.

– KENNETH C. FREEZE, Secretary

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB – The 187th meeting was called to order by President Ferris at 8 p.m., January 16, in The Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, with thirty-two members and guests attending.

The following guests were introduced: E. S. Hartman, Treasurer, The Reading Coin Club; Samuel West, Deepwater, N. J., and W. Rust, President, The Philadelphia Electric Company Coin Club.

The exhibits follow:

G. B. Cucore, a large propaganda note dated 1857 and a bogus note from the banking crisis dated July 24, 1880.

Wm. M. Hinkle, 1950 English proof set.

Alex Kaptik, 1795 and 1805 half-dollars. An 1803 silver dollar, small three.

A. Sipe, an original copy of The Constitution and By-Laws of The Numismatic Society of Philadelphia dated January 1, 1858.

James C. Wobensmith gave a very interesting and factual account of his vast experiences in the field of magic and his associations with the leaders in this field.

– ARTHUR SIPE, Secretary

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB – The 20th meeting held January 16, with Bob Anderson presiding.

Ralph A. Mitchell and Mrs. Jane Lambert were elected honorary members.

Exhibits:

Bob Hetland: Gold coins of Peru and standing Liberty quarter dollars.

C. C. Cole: Small cents.

L. J. Wallace: U. S. dollars.

Bob Anderson: U S. half dollars.

Guy Chapman: Complete set of small cents.

Henry Wrede: European paper money. Metric dollar of 1879.

– GUY L. CHAPMAN, Secretary

RHODE ISLAND COIN CLUB – Regular meeting held on December 1st with Vice-President Wrathall presiding.

Frank J. Katen, President of the New Haven Numismatic Society was guest speaker. The audience was privileged to see the first showing of shots taken in Europe by Mr. Katen during his several visits there.

Exhibits:

Miss Gammell: Ancient coins.

D. S. Wrathall: U. S. silver coins.

Mrs. Czerwonka: Silver copy of the "Canterbury Series."

M. Robbins: Type sets of U. S. half and silver dollars.

H. M. Grant: Rare specimen of the so-called Bryan dollar.

– EDNA CZERWONKA, Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – The 859th meeting was called to order at 8:20 P.M. on Tuesday, January 16th at the Museum of Arts and Sciences by Vice-President Norman F. Prince. There were twenty-eight members and 5 visitors present.

The program for the evening was given by Floyd Newell, whose subject was "Ladies on Coins." Floyd's talk was ably illustrated by a number of slides of Greek, Roman, Russian, English and Swedish coins having portraits of women. The speaker commented briefly on each coin as it was shown, and the program was well received by all those present.

Exhibits:

Mr. Harris: Restrike of 1804 cent.

Mr. Foster: ⅛ and 1/16 Dollar of Mauritius in proof. Pattern copper proofs of Sierra Leone Company dollar, penny, cent.

Mr. Elston Jr.: 2 1950 proof sets showing 2 types of half-dollars. One has brilliant proof bust, the other has a sand blast bust.

Mr. Bloom: 1802 U. S. cent counterstamped R. F. and used in Guadalupe.

Mr. Bauer: 3 Superb crowns of Poland. Roman Bronze. Aes 12 oz. Troy weight, very fine.

– ARNIM B. JUDD, Secretary

ROCHESTER JUNIOR NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION – Meeting held January 19, with Jim O'Brien presiding.

F. Emmett Peake, noted specialist in Russian coins, gave an instructive talk on how to collect.

The seal designed by Craig Bradshaw was officially adopted by the club.

Mr. Meinhart, founder of the club, made a short address.

– CRAIG BRADSHAW, Secretary

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY (CALIF.) COIN CLUB – The 30th meeting was held December 21, at the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce office. After a short business meeting our speaker, Charles Kappen was called on. Mr. Kappen is a professor at San Jose State College and editor of the California State Numismatic Association paper. Kappen spoke on a few coins he brought with him. In his position at the college, he can call on a student or professor from the country the coin is from and acquire an inside view of it, not just the usual catalog story. This he passed on to the club in a very interesting form. Some of the most unusual were:

Quadrans – Triens (in exceptionally fine condition) from early Rome.

Peacock Rupee of Burma.

Half Won of Korea.

Mr. Kappen was awarded a ribbon by President Blue for his display of coins, in connection with his talk. This is a practice that has been started to encourage participation by members through display of their coins.

– BRYAN BURKE, JR., Secretary

SAN BERNARDINO (CALIF.) COUNTY COIN CLUB – The January meeting was cancelled to encourage as many members as possible to attend the nearby Orange County Coin Club's annual banquet. About fifty percent of our members were able to go and to enjoy the fine dinner, speaker and the general good humor of the occasion. Adolph Shakespeare Bryan Larson, Jr., installed the officers of Orange County for 1951 in his unique way. All present agreed the event was something well worth attending. – BRYAN BURKE, JR., Secretary

SAN DIEGO COIN CLUB – The 14th Annual Dinner and installation of officers was held January 27, at the U. S. Grant Hotel with 45 members and guests attending.

The following officers were installed for the coming year: President, Col. M. S. Newton; Vice-President, J. Crouthamel; Secretary, Dr. Ray H. Wilson; Treasurer, Paul W. Blotz; Editor and Historian, T. W. Ward; Board of Directors, Eugene D. Johnson.

The following members were given awards for their exhibits:

J. Crouthamel: Proof type set of U. S. coins.

L. C. Panosh: Society of Medalists medals.

Vreeland Fraser: U. S. proof sets.

Mrs. E. Crouthamel: Large size bills.

Mrs. L. C. Panosh: Military orders and decorations.

– DR. RAY H. WILSON, Secretary

SEATTLE COIN CLUB – The 173rd meeting was held in conjunction with the Annual Banquet on January 25, at the Frye Hotel. Forty members and guests attended.

The following officers were elected for 1951: President, Waldo Christenson; Vice-President, Christian Peterson; Secretary, W. E. Daniel; Treasurer, E. Ray Pelton.

Paul Fouts gave an illustrated lecture on coins of the world from 700 B.C. to the present time, stressing the use of pagan symbols on them.

Exhibits:

Bibler: 15 medals of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition of 1909.

Christenson: 30 Roman denarii. 20 crowns. Type set U. S. dollars.

Daniel: 10 current bills of the East and West Zones of Germany.

DeNise: 32 Siege pieces of Europe from the O. P. Eklund collection.

Fouts: 1937 proof set of Great Britian.

Glickert: Lincoln cents.

Haberlin: U. S. commemorative gold set. U. S. type sets.

Hisken: Numismatic literature.

Lake: 6 U. S. pattern half dollars. 9 U. S. commemorative gold.

Saeman: Complete type set of U. S. coins.

Talmadge: Liberty head nickels in proof.

– MRS. D. DEE DeNISE, Secretary

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB – The 385th meeting was held at the Museum of Fine Arts on January 9, 1951. Vice-President Carrier called the meeting to order at 8:00 with 14 members present.

Under new business the new officers for 1951 were elected. They were as follows: Carl W. Carrier, President; Henry Evanson, Vice-President; Everett H. Townsend, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

The interesting exhibit for the evening was put on by Thomas Cotter. It consisted of U. S. currency printed for use in occupied countries, currency from the 25 different districts of China, fractional and colonial currency. The coins consisted of dollar size coins of the world for the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. A full set of proofs from 1936 to 1942. The different types of the half cents and early types of the silver dollar.

– E. T. TOWNSEND, JR., Secretary

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The January meeting was held at the National Museum on the 10th, with the following new officers taking up their functions: Kip Ross, President; E. Ward Russell, Vice-President; Harry Atkinson, Secretary-Treasurer; R. G. McCabe, Sergeant at Arms; Messrs. Atkinson, Rothwell and Bates on the Board of Governors; Messrs. Grand, Hepner and Jones on the Membership Committee; and Messrs. Leachman, Russell and Weikert on the Auction Committee. 18 members and three visitors heard Mr. Ross announce the 1951 schedule of meetings (not all on the first Monday of the month this year) and his request for meeting suggestions and assistance. February meeting will be member participation and Ladies Night will be in March. To increase personal acquaintance, future roll calls will be verbal instead of by sign-in registers and greater effort will be made to prepare meeting reports for *The Numismatist*. A club-owned set of U. S. mint coins will be the February door prize, and this announcement was followed by a general discussion of how best to obtain mint sets of U. S. coins. Consensus of opinion was that they should be obtained from dealers.

Lt. Col Atkinson gave a brief summary of Chinese money and exchange rates of recent years and President Ross gave a chalk talk on the development and meanings of Chinese written characters, some of which are found on coins. Two applications for membership were received.

Exhibits: Mr. Atkinson: 2 sheets of 20 Chon notes, uncut, printed in Japan for Republic of Korea; a 100 Won note of Bank of Korea; 50 cents, 1, 5, and 10 Yuan Bank of Taiwan (New Taiwan) notes.

Mr. Leachman: 1950 proof set (9 pieces) Great Britian in nickel, bronze and copper; 5 pieces 1949 first issue Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; 4 pieces 1949 Bank Deutscher Lander and 3 pieces 1950 Bundes Republic Deutschland notes of Germany.

– HARRY ATKINSON, Secretary

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The February meeting was held on the 5th and was attended by 19 members and three visitors. Following a business meeting covering appointment of a Ladies Night Committee and suggestions to obtain better lighting for coin displays at meetings, the discussions concerning individual's specialties became interesting and exciting and many members were loath to leave.

Starting with Mr. Peterson speaking about his display of English Regal Copper Coins, Mr. Weikert followed with some English silver coins and told of beginning his collecting with bullets and coins on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Mr. Rothwell showed a book about collectors and collections, "Lock, Stock and Barrel" by Rigby; Mr. McCabe had Chinese silver coins, Mr. Grand had some Russian coins, and Mr. Norris and Mr. Butland spoke about getting various U. S. coins out of circulation.

Walter Breen spoke at length about his current research in the National Archives concerning early U. S. coinage and revealed a number of bits of information including comments about 1804 dollars.

– HARRY W. ATKINSON, Secretary

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB – President Pearson welcomed more than 40 members, their wives and guests to the Annual "Ladies Night" meeting held at the New Rochelle "Y" January 16th. Matters of regular business were set aside in order that the entire evening be devoted to the sale of various articles other than numismatics which were brought by those in attendance.

Our very able auctioneer, Ken Marsden, assisted by Messrs. Weidhaas and Tancza conducted a very successful auction of more than 150 articles. Following the sale, refreshments were served and a social get-together was enjoyed by all.

– STEPHEN HART, Secretary

WESTERN MARYLAND COIN CLUB – Meeting held December 6 at the office of Martin L. Johnson. Norris Bruce presided over the meeting with nine members attending.

Exhibits:

Martin Johnson: Civil War tokens.

Arthur Fuller: U. S. dimes.

Holmes Cessna: Ten U. S. gold dollars.

– GEORGE HETZEL, Secretary

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY – The regular monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening January 2 in the Herpetology Laboratory of the Carnegie Museum. The meeting was called to order at 8 P.M. with President J. Verner Scaife, Jr., presiding.

A very interesting talk was given by Mr. Woodside on the coins of Great Britain.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Kiefer: 8 unc. Liberty Standing quarters, 1939 set Malay.

Mr. Murdoch: 1950 Canada unc. 1 cent thru $1.00.

Mr. Coatsworth: Tray of U. S. nickel coins.

Mr. Woodside: 47 British and English coins in various metals.

Mr. Kachmar: 1 tray of coins of Great Britain.

– JOHN S. KACHMAR, Secretary

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB – The 358th meeting was held Wednesday, January 10 at Hotel Carter with 19 present.

It was decided: 1. To continue the monthly auction; 2. To empower the auction committee to adopt rules to assure profitable auctions; 3. To participate in National Coin Week.

Exhibits:

E. G. Bell: Heath's Counterfeit Detector, 1866.

Fred Hahlen: Franklin cent, token and half dollar; Fugio cent; 1799 dollar.

J. F. Sawicki: Thaler Leopold, the Hog Mouth for Hungary; Wilson medal; 1858 cent, proof surface.

A. P. Spencer: 8 Roman coins illustrating the use of propaganda.

– AMBROSE P. SPENCER, Secretary

WICHITA COIN CLUB – Due to the absence of President O. J. Selfridge and Vice-President Fred Cooley who is in the hospital, past President Lewis Reagan opened the meeting. He gave notice to members to prepare for the coming National Coin Week held in April. Visitors from the Coin Club of Ponca City, Oklahoma were introduced by Reagan. They were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Erwin, Mrs. C. L. Hodson and Mrs. Beryl Calkins. A new Jr. member was admitted, Gray Loyd of Wichita. He, being a member of the newly organized coin club at East High school, was asked to extend our invitation to them to visit our meetings. A gift from Hollinbeck's of the 4th edition of *Whitman's Guide Book*, to the Wichita Club was greatly appreciated and a letter of thanks was mailed them by the secretary. Attendance numbered 26. – H. G. SPORE, Secretary

Some Time Ago

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NOW . . .

I am trying again! I want to buy a real honest-to-goodness collection of U. S. Currency for cash. I do not expect a bargain. I will pay as much and more than your collection will net you at any auction — yes, even a "Mehl Quality Sale." Of course, I'll buy a Coin Collection too — all for spot cash.

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Unc. Peace Dollars

	P.	D.	S.
1921*	$2.50	$	$
1922	1.40	1.40	1.40
1923	1.40	1.40	1.40
1924	1.40		2.00
1925*	4.50		1.50
1926	1.40	2.00	1.40
1927	1.50	2.00	1.50
1928*	3.00		1.50
1934	2.25	1.50	Wanted
1935	2.00		1.75

*ONE EACH 1921, '25, '28, all P. Mint with 5 other Unc. Dates and Mints my selection $16.00

ALL EARLY DOLLARS WANTED ALSO ALL PROOFS, AND RARE MINTS.

Unc. Washington Quarters

	P.	D.	S.
1932	$1.00	$28.50	$12.00
1934	2.00	2.00	
1935	1.45	2.00	2.25
1936	1.00	8.50	1.50
1937	1.00	.90	2.25
1938	1.25		1.50
1939	.90	.90	1.25
1940	1.00	1.75	.75
1941	.70	.70	.70
1942	.50	.60	1.00
1943	.50	.55	.70
1944	.50	.50	.50
1945	.45	.45	.45
1946-47	.45	.45	.45
1948-49-50	.40	.40	.40

No 1949-S Quarters struck
We Pay $1.25 '40-D; 80¢ for '40-P

COMPLETE SET WASHINGTON QUARTERS 1932-50 IN AMERICAN ALBUM $75.00
WE CARRY COMPLETE LINE AMERICAN COIN HOLDERS, ALSO U. S. COIN HOLDERS. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER. BARGAIN LIST NO. 41 QUOTES PRICES. ALSO THOUSANDS OF RARE COINS: COPPER, NICKEL, SILVER AND GOLD. MANY BARGAINS.

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	P.	D.	S.
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1935	4.25	4.25	
1936	3.00	9.00	5.00
1937	3.00	3.75	5.50
1938	3.00	7.75	2.75
1939	3.00	5.00	7.00
1940	3.00	3.00	2.25
1941	2.00	2.00	2.35
1942-6	$2.00	$2.75	$2.65
1943	1.75	1.75	2.25
1944	1.70	1.70	1.80
1945	1.50	1.50	1.65
1946	1.40	1.60	1.60
1947	1.40	1.40	.75
1948	1.40	1.40	.75
1949	1.35	1.35	.95

1950 P....$1.25 D....$1.35 S....60¢

PROOF SETS

1936 (42.50)	$50.00
1937 (15.00)	19.50
1938 (10.00)	13.00
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1941	6.50
1942-5	6.00
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1950 (2.35) 3.00

1950 Proof Cent	40¢
1950 Proof Nickel	35¢
1950 Proof Dime	60¢
1950 Proof Quarter	80¢
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1834 Unc. sharp 3.25
1837, 1838 Br. unc. each 5.95
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1853 Br. unc. $6.40; A.U. 2.95
1853-O Br. unc. $7.50; EF 2.95
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1861 Br. unc. $3.25; A.U. 1.95
1869 Proof 10.00
1871-S EF, nice 4.95
1869-S Br. unc. 7.95
1873-CC Arrows A.U. 15.00
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1876-CC 4.50
1893 Columbian, gem proof 6.95
1901-S (lists $175 Unc.) this one abt. unc. 79.95
1901-S Fine (lists $15) 8.95
1903-O Br. unc. (lists $35) 27.50
1905-O A.U. 7.95
1906-S A.U. 7.95
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CHOICE U. S. COLONIALS

1766 Pitt Half Penny. Br. red unc. gem. Rare condition 27.50
1795 Wash. Grate Cent. Br. unc. .. 8.95
1796 Castorland Half Dollar in Silver. Unc. restrike 6.95
1796 Castorland Half Dollar in Copper. Unc. restrike 3.75
1792 Washington Half Dollar, Silver proof, very scarce, beautiful copy 25.00
1787 Mass. Half Cent. Unc. red ... 12.95
1788 Mass. Cent VF 4.95

DIMES

1798 Fine 22.50
1803 VF. Scratch on rev. 25.00
1805 VG 5.25
1811/9 VF 14.00
1820 Br. unc. 12.50
1820 EF $5.45; VF 3.95
1832 Br. unc. 2.75
1835 Br. unc. proof surface 3.75
1835 Br. unc. gem 2.75
1836 Br. unc. sharp 3.25
1837 L.D. No stars A.U. nice 11.00
1837 S.D. No stars VF $6; VG 2.45
1838-O VF scarce 6.95
1840 N.D. unc. 4.00
1846 Fine $4.00; VG 2.95
1853 N.A. Unc. Scarce 12.50
1853 N.A. EF 7.50

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1801 1/000 VF sharp $14.95
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1819/18 Unc. red 12.50
1811 V. fine, nice 17.50
1812 V. fine 4.95
1821 Fine $5.95; VG 1.95
1823 VG 5.25
1823/22 Fine $6.95; VG 4.95
1824/22 $9.95; fine 5.25
1824 W.D. EF 6.25
1826 EF nice 4.95
1827 A.U. $7.25; EF 5.95
1828 S.D. EF. Nice 9.95
1828 L.D. EF 4.95
1830 L.L. Br. unc. light scratch on ob. Nice 8.95
1835 S.D. Unc. nice 11.50
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1926 ALBANIA. Two Fran Ari, CW #6. Brill. unc. 2.50
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1911 BAVARIA. 3 Marks Commem. 90th birthday of Otto, CW #43. BU ... 2.00
1913 BAVARIA. 3 Marks. CW #42. Unc. 1.50
1914 BAVARIA. 3 Marks. CW #47. Unc. 1.25
1928 BELGIUM. 20 Francs. CW #28. AU 1.75
1932 BRAZIL. 2 Milreis. Commem. 4th Centenary of colonization. CW #39 Brill. unc., rare 4.00
1932 BRAZIL. 1 Mil., CW #40, Br. unc. 2.00
1863 BREMEN. Goldthaler. Commem. 50th Anniv. of Napoleon's defeat. Proof, very scarce 3.50
1846 CAMBODIA. Unlisted Tical. Obv. Hamsa bird and insc. Rev. Temple Jenks #5111, unc., rare 8.50
1860 CAMBODIA. Norodam I., 5 & 10 Cent. CW #7, 8. Proofs 2.00
1915 YUNNAN, CHINA. 50 Cents. CW #21, T'ang Chi-yao. Unc., RARE 9.00
1916 YUNNAN, CHINA. 50 Cents. CW #22 Unc. 3.00
1937 HOPEI, CHINA. Puppet coins. CW #1-5, complete. All brill. unc. 1.50
1730 COLOGNE. Wine token for Senators. Pewter with copper plug. Unc. 1.00
1923 COSTA RICA. 50 Centimos, counterstamped. CW #8, very fine ... 1.25
1928 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 10 Korona Commem. 10th Anniv. of Rep. CW #8, BU 3.00
1937 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 20 Kor. Commem. Death of Masaryk. CW #11. Unc. 4.50
1944 SLOVAKIA. 50 Koruny. Commem. 5th Anniv. of Rep. Tiso. AU 7.50
1892 DENMARK. 2 Kroner Commem. Golden Wedding. CW #79, unc. ... 2.25
1891 ERITREA. One Lire, Unc. 1.50
1918 FINLAND. Revolutionary. 5 Pennia. CW #25. One of the RAREST Finnish coins. Uncirculated 8.50
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FRANCE. Undated 10 Centimes, Pattern. Justice seated. Rev. Value in wreath. Nickel, proof. Rare 3.50
1914 FRANCE. Sower Type. VERY RARE, "C"—CASTELSARRASIN MINT. Unc. 7.50
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1892 GERMAN EAST AFRICA. One Rupee, CW #1. Proof 2.75
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1786 HUNGARY. Jos. II., Half Crown Virgin and Child. Fine 2.25
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1935 HUNGARY. 2 Pengo Commem. Univ. of Budapest. CW #6. AU .. 2.00
1935 HUNGARY. 2 Pengo. Rakoczi Commem. CW #7. Brill. Unc.$ 2.50
1936 HUNGARY. 2 Pengo. Liszt Commem. CW #8. Brill. Unc. 2.25
1943 HUNGARY. Aluminum 5 Pengo. On Horthy's birth. CW #18. Unc. 2.25
1946 HUNGARY. 5 Florint. Kossuth. CW #25, brill. unc. 3.50
1945 HUNGARY. 5 Pengo. Parliament. CW #20. Brill. unc. 1.65
1924 LIECHTENSTEIN. 2 Franken. CW #5, unc. 2.75
1924 LIECHTENSTEIN. One Franken, CW #6, unc. 1.75
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1888 LIBERIA. Pattern Cent, proof Arms, date, Rev. Star 2.00
1789 LUXEMBOURG. Jos. II, One Sol. Jenks 3986, dull proof, RARE ... 4.50
1883 MADAGASCAR. Pattern 10 Centimes in copper, proof. Crown in spray, Rev. Star, date, value 3.00
1771 MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA. Three Para, ex. fine, rare 4.00
1191 AH MOROCCO. Moh. Ben Ismail, large and very thick Miscal, VF .. 7.50
1907 NORWAY. "Watch on the Border," Commem. 2 Kroner, with crossed guns. CW #14, proof, RARE 19.50
1913-27 PHILIPPINES. Set of 5 coins issued by the Culion Leper Colony. All have portrait. All VF 5.00
1896 REUNION. 50 Centimes. Ex. fine, RARE 3.00
1849 ROMAN REP. 40 Baiocchi, CW #42, uncirculated, scarce 2.25
1704 RUSSIA. Peter I, Half Rouble, Slavic Date. Very fine 8.50
1765 RUSSIA. SET OF 4 PATTERNS, PROOFS. 2 Kop, 1 Kop, ½ Kop and ¼ Kop. All Proof. Set of four 25.00
1757 RUSSIA, for LIVONIA AND ESTHONIA. Set of 5 Coins. 2 Kop, 4 Kop, 24 Kop, 48 Kop (½ Rouble) 96 Kop (One Rouble) RARE set. All fine to ex. fine. Price for set 20.00
1772 SAXONY. One Pfennig. STRUCK IN SILVER, ordinarily comes in copper. Very fine, RARE 1.75
1908 SAXONY. 3 Marks of Fred. Aug. III, CW #124. Brill. proof 3.00
1909 SCHWARZENBURG-SONDERHAUSEN. Karl Gunther, 3 Marks on death of Prince. CW #158. Rubbed proof 2.75
TRANQUEBAR (DANISH INDIA) VERY RARE SET OF 6 DIFF. 1756 Royalin, struck over Danish coin, 1766 Royalin, diff. type, 1770 10 Cash, Undated Royalin of Fred. V, 2 Fano, CW #4, 10 Cash, CW #6. All Fine to Unc. Price for set, $37.75 (former owner paid this price years ago).
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1871 WURTTERMBERG. Victory Thaler on close of Franco-Prussian War. Ex. fine 1.75
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1849-C Brilliant uncirculated, GEM. Finest specimen known! 200.00
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1853-C Brilliant uncirculated GEM 60.00
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719. **Baden.** Friedr.I. 5 Marks 1891-1907. J.29,33. Each coin 1.50
720. **Baden.** Friedr.I. 2 Marks 1876-1905. J.26,32. Each coin 60
721. **Baden.** Friedr.I. 2 Marks 1902. 50th year of reign. J.30. 60
722. **Baden.** Friedr.I. 2 Marks 1906. Golden wedding. J.34. 60
723. **Baden.** Friedr.II. 5 Marks 1908-13. J.40. Each coin 1.50
724. **Baden.** Friedr.II. 3 Marks 1909-15. J.39. Each coin 90
725. **Bavaria.** Ludwig II. 5 Marks 1875-76. J.42. Each coin 1.50
726. **Bavaria.** Ludwig II. 2 Marks 1876. J.41. 60
727. **Bavaria.** Otto. 5 Marks 1898-1908. J.46 a/b. Each coin 1.50
728. **Bavaria.** Otto. 3 Marks 1909-13. J.47. Each coin 90
729. **Bavaria.** Otto. 2 Marks 1891-1905. J.45 a/b. Each coin 60
730. **Bavaria.** Luitpold. 3 Marks 1911. 90th birthday. J.49. 90
731. **Bavaria.** Luitpold. 2 Marks 1911. 90th birthday. J.48. 60
732. **Bavaria.** Ludwig III. 3 Marks 1914. J.52. 90
733. **Brunswick.** Ernst August. 3 Marks 1915 on the marriage. J.57. 1.00
734. **Bremen.** 2 Marks 1904. J.59. 60
735. **Hamburg.** 5 Marks 1875-1913. J.62,65. Each coin 1.50
736. **Hamburg.** 3 Marks 1908-14. J.64. Each coin 90
737. **Hamburg.** 2 Marks 1892-14. J.63. Each coin 60
738. **Hesse.** Ludwig III. 5 Marks 1875-76. J.67. Each coin 1.50
739. **Lubeck.** 3 Marks 1909-12. J.82. Each coin 90
740. **Lubeck.** 2 Marks 1901-11. J.80,81. Each coin 60
741. **Mecklenburg-Schwerin.** Friedr. Franz II. 2 Marks 1876. J.84. 60
741a. **Mecklenburg-Schwerin.** Friedr. Franz IV. 2 Marks 1901. J.85. 60
742. **Mecklenburg-Schwerin.** Friedr. Franz IV. 3 Marks 1915. (Centenary as a grand duchy) J.88. 1.00
743. **Mecklenburg-Schwerin.** 2 Marks 1904 on the marriage. J.86. 60
744. **Mecklenburg-Schwerin.** 5 Marks 1904 on the marriage. J.87 1.50
745. **Prussia.** Wilhelm I. 2 Marks 1876-83. J.96. Each coin 60
746. **Prussia.** Wilhelm I. 5 Marks 1874-76 A,B,C. J.97. Each coin 1.50
747. **Prussia.** Friedrich III. 2 Marks 1888. J.98. 60
748. **Prussia.** Friedrich III. 5 Marks 1888. J.99. 1.50
749. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 2 Marks 1888. J.100. 75
750. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 2 Marks 1902-08. J.102. Each coin 60
751. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 3 Marks 1908-12. J.103. Each coin 90
752. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 5 Marks 1895-1908. J.104. Each coin 1.50
753. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 2 Marks 1901. 200th anniv. of Kingdom. J.105. 60
754. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 5 Marks 1901. 200th anniv. of Kingdom. J.106. 1.50
755. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 3 Marks 1910. Centenary of Berlin University. J.107. 90
756. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 3 Marks 1911. Centenary of Breslau University. J.108. 90
757. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 2 Marks 1913. Centenary of the War of Liberation. J.109. . .60
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759. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 2 Marks 1913. 25th year of reign. J.111. 60
760. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 3 Marks 1913. 25th year of reign. J.112. 90
761. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 3 Marks 1913. J.113. 90
762. **Prussia.** Wilhelm II. 5 Marks 1913, 1914. J.114. Each coin 1.50
763. **Saxony.** Albert. 5 Marks 1875-1902. J.122,125. Each coin 1.50
764. **Saxony.** Albert. 2 Marks 1902. J.124,127. Each coin 60
765. **Saxony.** Georg. 2 Marks 1903-04. J.129,132. Each coin 60
766. **Saxony.** Georg. 5 Marks 1903-04. J.130. Each coin 1.50
767. **Saxony.** Friedr. August III. 3 Marks 1909-13. J.135. Each coin 90
768. **Saxony.** Friedr. August III. 5 Marks 1907-14. J.136. Each coin 1.50
769. **Saxony.** Friedr. August III. 2 Marks 1909. 500th anniv. of Leipzig University. J.138. .60
770. **Saxony.** Friedr. August III. 3 Marks 1913. Dedication of the National Battle Monument at Leipzig. J.140. 90

(Continued on next page)

771. **Schaumburg-Lippe.** Georg. 3 Marks 1911 on his death. J.166. $.90
772. **Wurttemberg.** Karl. 5 Marks 1874, 1876. J.173. Each coin 1.50
773. **Wurttemberg.** Wilhelm II. 3 Marks 1909-14. J.175. Each coin 90
774. **Wurttemberg.** Wilhelm II. 3 Marks 1911. Silver wedding. J.177a. 90
775. **Wurttemberg.** Wilhelm II. 5 Marks 1898-1907. J.176. Each coin 1.50
776. **Wurttemberg.** Wilhelm II. 2 Marks 1899-1908. J.174. Each coin 60
777. German Empire. 20 Pfennig 1873-76. J.5. Each coin 15
778. German Empire. *50 Pfennig* 1876-98. J.7,8,15. Each coin 20
779. German Empire. ½ Mark 1906-19. J.16. Each coin 15
780. German Empire. 1 Mark 1915 A. J.17. Uncirculated, brilliant. 25

Germany, Republic post World War I

781. 1 Mark 1924. J.311. 20
782. 3 Marks 1924,25. J.312. Each coin 90
783. 2 Marks 1925-31. J.320. Each coin 50
784. 3 Marks 1925. 1000th Year of the Rhineland. J.321. 90
785. 5 Marks 1925. 1000th Year of the Rhineland. J.322. 1.50
786. 3 Marks 1926. 700th year of the freedom of Lubeck. J.323. 90
787. 3 Marks 1927. Centenary of Bremerhaven. J.325. 90
788. 3 Marks 1927. 1000th Anniversary of founding of Nordhausen 90
789. 3 Marks 1927. 450th Anniversary University of Tuebingen 90
790. 5 Marks 1927. 450th Anniversary University of Tuebingen 1.50
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795. 3 Marks 1929. 2nd century of birth of Lessing 90
796. 5 Marks 1929. 2nd century of birth of Lessing 1.50
797. 3 Marks 1929. Union of Waldeck with Prussia 90
798. 3 Marks 1929. 1000th Anniversary of founding of Meissen 90
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804. 3 Marks 1930. Evacuation of the Rhineland 90
805. 3 Marks 1931. 3rd Centenary of rebuilding of Magdeburg 90
806. 3 Marks 1931. Centenary of death of Freiherr vom Stein 90
807. 3 Marks 1931. J.349. 90
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Numismatic Conventions and Auctions

Extract from an article published by *Calcoin News*, official organ of the California State Numismatic Association

To many who attend a numismatic convention the auction sale is the high point of the program. To some it is just another feature, and to a few the sale is of no interest. Generally speaking, there are three interested groups at any auction sale. The buyer, who hopes to purchase a coin or coins he needs to round out his collection, and perhaps to get it or them as cheaply as possible; the seller or consignor, who hopes through competition to receive as much as possible for the coins he has consigned for sale; and finally the auctioneer, who likewise hopes to realize as much as possible, since his commission is dependent on the price realized.

In view of the conflicting desires it is obvious that not all can be satisfied. Furthermore, printing of expensive catalogs, advertising costs, postage, insurance and other items of expense, plus the element of profit for the auctioneer, make a comparatively high commission necessary. All this has led to the custom of "reserve" or "starting" bids, which usually are so high that they defeat the very purpose of an auction. As a result, the average collector is reluctant to offer his coins for sale through the medium of the auction sale.

Paul H. Wittlin, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif., who has been awarded the auction sale for the eighth semi-annual convention of the California State Numismatic Association to be held at the Hotel Casa Del Rey in Santa Cruz April 6, 7, and 8, proposes to eliminate most of the above objections by holding a low-cost, non-profit sale for the average collector. By taking no profit for himself, printing only a modest catalog, and assuming costs of such advertising as is done, he proposes to charge a commission of 5% on sales of $5 or more with a charge of 25 cents as a minimum.

Wittlin is a comparative newcomer to California. His purpose in thus donating his services is not charity or philanthropy. His compensation will be the publicity and good will of the collecting public; but more than that, there will be, to quote his own words, "the moral satisfaction of trying, at least, to do something for the beginner and the average collector; for the man who is not interested in coins but happens to have some which he would like to sell; for the little fellow and bona fide enthusiast who is just starting, by running once or twice a year a sale which would be of little or no interest to the top 500 collectors in the U. S., a sale where pedigreed coins and big shot collectors would be absent, a sale which would appeal to and be absolutely trusted by the great mass of average collectors."

Assuming that Wittlin is sincere in his motives, it promises to be a noble experiment, the results of which will be watched with interest by all those interested in this feature of our numismatic conventions.

And this is the last minute news concerning the auction.

Since January 20 Wittlin's were compelled to refuse or to limit offers of consignment for lack of space and time.

If in doubt that you will receive a catalogue, please mail Wittlin's a postal card.

Coins will be on exhibit at Wittlin's store in Carmel at any time, and at the Hotel Casa Del Rey in Santa Cruz from the first day of the Convention.

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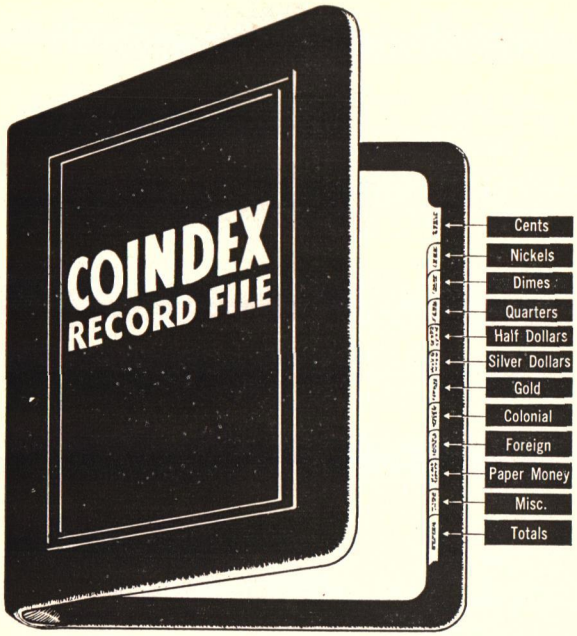
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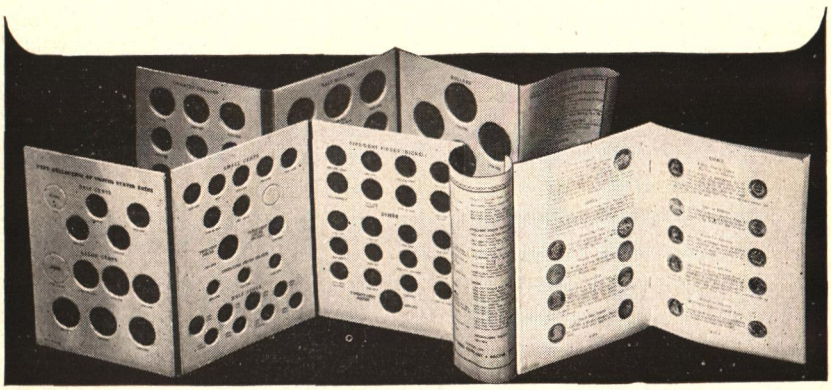


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13-S T2 Fr. 1.25	3.95	6.95	9.95	15.00
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15-S, 17-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
14-S, 21-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
24-S, 26-S Fr. .25	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
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93-O-S, 98-O-S, 99-O-S	.35	.65	1.00
92-S, 94-O, 95-P-S Fr. .95	1.50	2.50	3.95
1895-O Fair 4.95	8.50	10.00	15.00
96-O-S, 97-O-S, 01-S Fr. .95	1.50	2.50	3.95
1900-P-O-S, 01-P-O, 97-P	.35	.65	1.00
02-S, 03-S, 04-S Fr. .50	.75	1.25	1.95
1905 Microscopic "O"	.50	.75	1.00
10-S, 11-S, 13-S, 15-S	.35	.65	1.00
All the others	.25	.50	.75

MERCURY DIMES

	VG.	F.	VF.	XF.
16-D Fr. $2; G 3.25	$4.25	$7.50	$9.75	$32.50
21-P-D, 23-S	.25	.50	.75	1.25
25-D, 26-D-S	.25	.50	.75	1.25
30-S, 31-P-S-D	.35	.50	.75	
1942 over 1 Dimes XF. $5.00; Prac. Unc. $7.50; Brill. Unc.				13.50
All others	.20	.30	.50	.75

S. L. QUARTERS

	VG.	F.	VF.	XF.
1916 Practically Uncirculated				$65.00
1916	$35.00	...	...	...
17-P T1 18-S, 20-S.	.50	$.75	$1.25	2.50
17-D-S-T1	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75
17T2, 18-P-D	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75
17-D-S-T2, 1919-P	1.25	2.00	3.00	4.50
1918 over 17-S	...	...	...	40.00
1919-D-S AU $20	2.50	3.50	5.50	15.00
1920-D AU $20	3.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
1921	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
20, 23, 24 AU 2.50.	.50	.75	1.00	1.75
1923-S AU 17.50	5.50	8.00	12.50	15.00
24-D, 24-S	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.00
26-D-S, 27-D-S	.50	.75	1.25	...
All others	.50	.75	1.00	2.00
W.Q. 1932-D-S	1.00	1.50	2.50	5.00
W.Q. 1937-S	...	.50	.75	1.25
W.Q. All the others	...	...	.50	1.00

BARBER QUARTERS

	G.	VG.	F.
92-P-O, 93-P-O, 94-P-O-S	$.50	$...	$...
92-S, 96-O, 97-S, 99-S	.75	1.25	2.00
93-S, 95-O-S	.50	1.00	1.50
95-P, 96-P, 97-P-O, 98-P-O-S	.50	.75	1.25
1896-S	4.50	7.50	10.00
1900-O, 01-O, 02-O-S	.75	1.25	2.00
1901-S	25.00	40.00	65.00
1901-S Abt. Gd. (clear date)	17.50		
03-S, 05-O, 08-S, 09-O	.75	1.25	2.00
11-D-S, 12-S, 13-P-D	.75	1.25	2.00
1913-S	5.50	7.50	10.00
1914-S, 1915-S	.75	1.25	2.00
All other dates	.40	.75	1.25

HALF DOLLARS

	G.	VG.	F.
1892-O-S, 93-O-S	$3.00	$4.00	$5.50
1894-O-S, 1895-O-S, 96-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
1896-O-S, 97-O-S	3.00	4.00	5.50
1900-O-S, 01-O-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
02-S, 03-S, 04-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
05-P-O, 09-O, 10-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
11-D-S, 12-D-S, 13-P-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
1916-S obv., 1917-D obv.	1.50	2.50	3.50
1917-S obv., 1917-D-S rev.	1.50	2.50	3.50
1921-P-D-S, 1938-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
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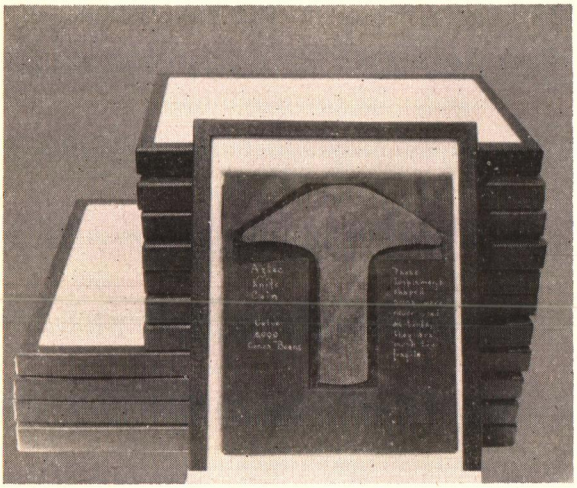
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1861 ...	.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50
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1863 ...	.15	.20	.25	.35	.60
1864 CN	.30	.45	.65	1.10	1.75
1864 Br .	.25	.35	.50	.75	1.25
1864 L .	2.50	4.50	6.00	8.50	12.00
1865 ...	.15	.25	.40	.65	1.00
1866 ...	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.75	6.50
1867 ...	1.00	1.50	2.25	3.50	5.25
1868 ...	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00
1869 ...	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.50	7.00
1870 ...	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.50	7.25
1871 ...	2.25	2.75	4.25	5.50	9.00
1872 ...	2.50	3.50	4.75	6.50	10.50
1873 ...	.60	.85	1.40	2.50	3.25
1874 ...	.50	.75	1.00	1.75	2.75
1875 ...	.50	.75	1.00	1.75	2.75
1876 ...	.50	1.00	1.50	2.75	4.00
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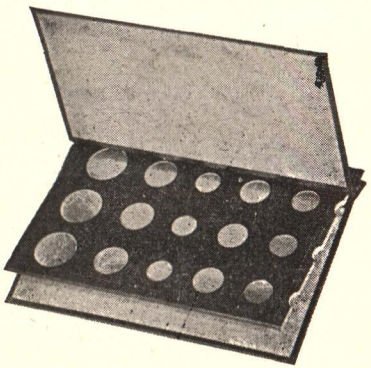
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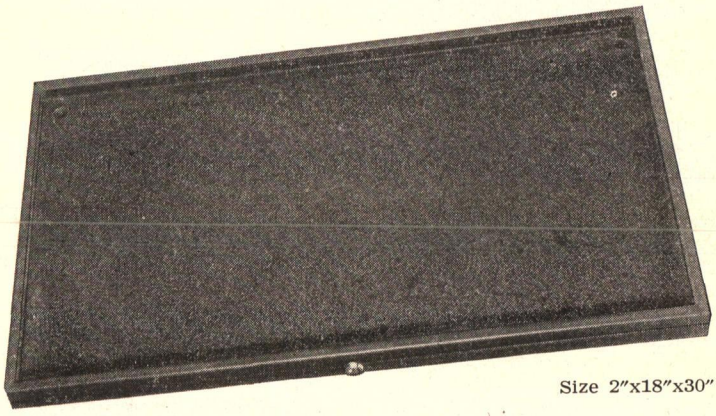
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64 Bnz L				15.00	20.00
65	.25	.50	.75		
66				7.50	10.00
67				7.50	
68					10.00
69				12.50	
1870		5.00		10.00	
71	1.50			7.50	10.00
72	1.50			7.50	15.00
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77					25.00
78					4.00
79	.50			1.50	2.50
1880	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
81	.25	.50	.75	1.00	2.50
82	.25	.50	.75	1.00	2.00
83	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
84	.25	.50	.75	1.00	2.00
85	.50	.75	1.50	2.50	3.50
86	.35	.50	.75	1.00	2.50
87	.25	.50	.75	1.00	2.00
88	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
89	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
1890	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
91	.25	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
92	.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.00
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Paper money albums, small, 1.00; medium, 1.15; large	1.75
Uncirculated Jefferson Nickels, complete	9.00
Uncirculated Lincolns, 44 different (1943-P-D-S unc. 15)	3.50
Foreign coins: 1000 mixed	25.00
Blank cardboard boxes for 2 x 2 envelopes, 9 inches long, per 12 boxes, postpaid	1.60

Highest prices paid for gold coins of numismatic value. Please write.

CASH PAID PROMPTLY UPON RECEIPT OF COINS. Gold dealers please note. Write.

AUCTION AND U. S. COIN PRICE LIST FREE. WE BUY COINS.

730 Main Street, Buffalo 3, New York

BEST BUYS OF THE MONTH

SMALL CENTS

1857 F.	$.50
1859 V.F.	.50
1860 X.F.	1.00
1861 V.G.	1.00
1862 Br. Unc.	1.00
1863 X.F.	.25
1864-L V.F.	9.00
1864-L Br. Unc.	22.50
1866 Br. Unc.	10.50
1868 Br. Unc.	9.00
1877 G.	6.00
1884 Br. Unc.	2.50
1885 Br. Unc.	5.00
1891 Br. Unc.	1.75
1893 Br. Unc.	1.00
1895 Br. Unc.	1.75
1897 Br. Unc.	2.25
1899 Br. Unc.	1.40
1900 Br. Unc.	1.40
1908 Br. Unc.	.50
1908-S F.	1.75
1914 Br. Unc.	1.50
1937 Br. proof	2.75
1938 Br. proof	1.25
1939 or 40 Br. proof	.90
1941 or 42 Br. proof	.75

NICKELS

1867 Br. Unc.	2.25
1883 shield Br. Unc.	1.75
1884 Br. Unc.	4.25
1888 Br. Unc.	3.50
1889 Br. Unc.	2.50
1890 Br. proof	3.50
1891 or 92 Br. Unc.	2.50
1899 Br. Unc.	3.00
1900 or 01 Br. Unc.	1.75
1902 or 03 Br. Unc.	1.75
1905 Br. Unc.	1.75
1906 or 07 Br. Unc.	2.00
1908 or 09 Br. Unc.	1.75
1911 or 12 Br. Unc.	2.00
1913 T1 Br. Unc.	.50
1913 T2 Br. Unc.	.75
1913-D T1 Br. Unc.	2.50
1914 Br. Unc.	1.50
1927 Br. Unc.	1.40
1928-D Br. Unc.	.75
1935-36-37 Br. Unc. ea.	.25
1937-D 3-legged. Abt. Unc.	2.00
1939-S or D Br. Unc.	1.50
1942-D Br. Unc.	.75
1938 Br. proof	2.00
1939 Br. proof	1.75
1940 or 41 Br. proof	1.40
1942 Br. proof	1.75
1942-P Br. proof	1.40

MISCELLANEOUS

1829 or 30 10c V.F.	1.50
1831 to 36 10c V.F. ea.	1.00
1892 25c Br. Unc.	2.00
1914-D 25c Br. Unc.	2.50
1917 T1 25c Br. Unc.	1.75
1917 T2 25c Br. Unc.	3.75
1921 25c V.F.	8.00
1924-D 25c Br. Unc.	2.25
1927-D 25c Br. Unc.	2.50
1932 25c Br. Unc.	.75
1916 50c Br. Unc.	4.00
1917 50c Br. Unc.	2.00
1938-D 50c Br. Unc.	4.50
1795 $1. F.	20.00
1798 $1. F.	11.00
1800 $1. V.F.	15.00
10 Diff. lg. Cents V.F.-X.F.	4.00
10 Diff. ½ Dimes G.-V.F.	3.00
10 Diff. Bust 10c G.-V.F.	4.50
7 Diff. 2c G.-V.F.	1.75

Add 15c postage on all orders under $5.00
All coins guaranteed to be as classified

ARTHUR CONN

P. O. Box 133 **Melrose, Mass.**

U. S. SILVER DOLLARS

	VG-F	VF	BU
1878-7fea., 1879PS	$1.25	$1.50	$1.75
1878-8fea., 1878CC	1.50	...	2.75
1878S	1.20	1.30	1.50
1879CC	2.50	...	7.50
1879-O	1.75	2.25	...
1880PS, 1881PS, 1882PS	1.25	1.50	1.75
1880CC	3.75	...	...
1880-O	1.50	1.75	4.25
1881-O, 1882-O, 1884P.	1.50	1.75	...
1882CC, 1883CC, 1884S.	2.25	3.25	...
1883P	1.25	1.50	1.75
1883-O	1.50	1.75	3.95
1883S	1.50	1.75	2.25
1884CC	...	...	4.50
1884-O, 1885P	1.50	2.00	...
1885CC	...	...	17.95
1885-O	1.50	2.50	4.25
1885S	1.50	...	3.50
1886-O, 1888-O	2.25	...	...
1886S, 1889S	1.50	1.75	2.00
1887PO	1.75	...	...
1887S, 1888S	1.25	1.50	1.75
1888P, 1889P	1.50	1.95	...
1889CC	3.25	4.25	...
1889-O	1.50	2.25	3.95
1890P, 1891P	1.50	2.00	...
1890CC, 1891CC	1.50	1.75	2.50
1890-O	1.50	2.00	3.50
1890S, 1891S	1.20	1.30	1.50
1891-O	1.50	2.00	4.25
1892P, 1893P, 1894-O	2.50	3.00	4.25
1892CC	2.00	...	3.50
1892-O	2.25	...	5.75
1892S	2.25	...	...
1893CC, 1894P	2.95	3.95	...
1893-O	2.75	3.75	...
1893S	15.95	...	...
1894S	1.50	1.75	2.50
1895-O, 1896PO	2.25	3.25	4.50
1895S	3.75	4.75	...
1896S	2.25	...	...
1897P, 1898P	2.95	3.95	...
1897-O, 1899-O, 1901-O	1.50	2.25	4.25
1897S	1.20	1.30	1.50
1898S, 1901S, 1902S	1.50	1.75	2.50
1899S	1.25	1.50	...
1900P, 1902P, 1904S	2.00	2.95	3.95
1900-O, 1904P	1.50	1.75	2.95
1900S	1.25	1.50	2.00
1902-O	2.95	4.95	...
1903-O	14.95	...	...
1903S	3.95	...	...
1904-O	...	5.95	...
1921PDS, 1922PDS	...	1.20	1.40
1921 PEACE	1.50	1.75	...
1923PDS, 1924P, 1926PS	...	1.20	1.40
1924S, 1926D, 1927D	1.25	1.50	2.00
1925S, 1927S, 1928S	1.20	1.30	1.50
1927P, 1934D, 1935P	1.20	1.30	...
1934S	1.50	2.50	...
1935S	1.25	1.50	1.75
10 ALL DIFFERENT	12.00	12.50	13.00
20 ALL DIFFERENT	24.00	25.00	27.00
30 ALL DIFFERENT	36.00	37.50	43.25
40 ALL DIFFERENT	48.00	51.00	59.95
50 ALL DIFFERENT	60.00	68.00	87.90

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Over $5.00, I pay postage. WANTED: U. S. SILVER DOLLARS. WILL BUY, TRADE OTHER SERIES FOR DOLLARS, OR DOLLARS FOR DOLLARS.

W. E. JOHNSON

644 E. Valerio Santa Barbara, Calif.

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BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED MINT SETS

1934-P 6 pcs.	$ 7.50
1934-D 6 pcs.	8.25
1935-P 6 pcs.	6.25
1935-D 5 pcs.	4.50
1935-S 6 pcs.	11.50
1936-P 5 pcs.	3.25
1936-D 5 pcs.	10.75
1936-S 5 pcs.	5.00
1937-PD 5 pcs. each set	3.25
1937-S 5 pcs.	4.75
1938-P 5 pcs.	3.00
1938-D 4 pcs.	6.75
1938-S 4 pcs.	3.25
1939-P 5 pcs.	3.25
1939-D 5 pcs.	4.75
1939-S 5 pcs.	5.75
1940-P 5 pcs.	2.75
1940-D 4 pcs.	2.75
1940-S 5 pcs.	2.50
1941-PD 5 pcs. each set	1.75
1941-S 5 pcs.	2.25
1942-P 5 pcs.	2.00
1942-D 5 pcs.	2.75
1942-S 5 pcs.	2.50
1943-PD 5 pcs. each set	1.75
1943-S 5 pcs.	2.00
1944-PDS 5 pcs. each set	1.75
1945-PDS 5 pcs. each set	1.50
1946-PDS 5 pcs. each set	1.50
1947-PD 5 pcs. each set	1.50
1947-S 4 pcs.	.75
1948-PD 5 pcs. each set	1.50
1948-S 4 pcs.	.80
1949-PD 5 pcs. each set	1.50
1949-S 4 pcs.	.90
1950-P 5 pcs.	1.50
1950-D 5 pcs.	1.60
1950-S 3 pcs.	.60

BRILLIANT PROOF SETS

1936	49.00
1937	22.50
1938	13.00
1939	10.00
1940	8.50
1941	7.00
1942 6 pcs.	6.90
1950	3.25
1936 Br. proof Nickel	10.00
1937 Br. proof Nickel	5.50
Complete set br. unc. selected Jefferson Nickels 1938 through 1950, all dates and mints including P and D, 39 pcs.	9.00
Lincoln Cents br. unc. 1934 through 1950, all dates and mints, 50 pcs.	2.25
Holders for 3 mint sets or proof sets	.75

Your money refunded promptly if not satisfied

JOE BLOCK
A.N.A. 8072
P. O. Box 1858
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JILLETTE'S COIN SHOPPE PRESENTS U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

All Unc. Unless Stated Otherwise

1892 Columbian E.F. 65c; Unc.	$ 1.00
1893 Columbian V.F. 60c; Unc.	.90
1918 Lincoln	3.00
1920 Maine V.F. 3.00; Unc.	4.25
1920 Pilgrim V.F. 1.25; Unc.	1.90
1921 Pilgrim	5.25
1922 Grant Pl.	2.90
1923 Monroe	3.00
1925 Lex-Concord V.F. 1.80; Unc.	2.20
1925 Stone Mt.	1.40
1926 Phil. Sesqui E.F. 2.25; Unc.	2.90
1927 Vermont	5.50
1935 Spanish Trail	13.00
1936-D San Diego	2.40
1936 Albany	5.50
1936 Bridgeport	2.50
1936 Delaware	3.75
1936 Gettysburg	4.60
1936 Long Island	1.90
1936 Lynchburg	3.80
1936 Norfolk	5.00
1936 Rhode Island set of 3	6.15
1936 Wisconsin	3.00
1936 York Co. Maine	2.60
1936 Oakland Bay Bridge	3.60
1938 New Rochelle	7.25
1935 Arkansas D & S pair	8.75
1936 Arkansas set of 3	5.25
1937 Arkansas set of 3	9.70
1934 Boone	3.20
1935 Boone 2.25; D & S pair	7.00
1935 Boone small 1934	3.25
1935 Boone small 1934 D & S pair.	57.00
1936 Boone 2.25; D & S pair	7.00
1926 Oregon 2.25; S Oregon	3.50
1928 Oregon	3.40
1933-D Oregon	5.40
1934-D Oregon	3.40
1936 Oregon 2.30; S Oregon	5.40
1937-D Oregon	2.25
1938 Oregon set of 3	10.30
1934 Texas	2.25
1935 Texas set of 3	5.00
1936 Texas set of 3	5.50
1937 Texas set of 3	6.75
1938 Texas set of 3	24.50
1946 Iowa	4.80
1946 B.T. Wash. set of 3	2.90
1947 B.T. Wash. set of 3	5.00
1948 B.T. Wash. set of 3	7.40
1949 B.T. Wash. set of 3	8.35
1950 B.T. Wash. set of 3	8.35
300 Assorted sizes cellophane envelopes postpaid	1.00
1000 2x2 Kraft Envelopes postpaid	1.95
Special 1891 Indian Cent. Brill. unc.	1.30
1864-L Indian Cent. Brill. unc.	25.00
1872 Indian Cent. Brill. unc.	19.50
1877 Indian Cent. Brill. unc.	38.00
1908-S Indian Cent. Brill. unc.	5.50
1909-S Indian Cent. Brill. unc.	25.00
1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent. Brill. unc.	10.00

Thank you for your past and future orders. All seemed pleased too.

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25 different Unc. Lincoln Cents, mounted $1.00

25 different Liberty Head Nickels, 1883-1912 good to very fine, including 1912-S and D... 5.00

Large Cents

1794 V.G.	$ 3.50
1795 Plain edge, fine	6.00
1796 Draped, V.G.	6.00
1797 Milled edge, V.G.	10.00
1797 Stemless, V.G.	10.00
1798 Fr. 1.00; good	2.00
1800 over 179, good	2.50
1801 Good	3.50
1802 Good 1.00; V.G.	2.00
1803 Fr. 1.00; good	1.50
1803 Stemless, good	5.00
1805 Blunt 1 good 2.00; V.G.	3.50
1807/6 Fr.	2.00
1807 Good	1.00
1809 Abt. good 7.50; V.G.	17.50
1810 Good	2.00
1811/10 Fr.	2.00
1811 Fine	10.00
1812 V.G.	1.50
1813 Fr. 2.00; V.G. 3.50; fine	7.50
1814 Plain 4, V.G.	3.00
1814 Crosslet 4, V.G.	3.00
1816 V.G.	1.50
1817 Good 1.00; V.G.	1.25
1818 Fine	1.50
1819 Good 1.00; V.G.	1.50
1819/18 Fine	3.50
1820/19 Fine	2.50
1820 Good 1.00; fine	1.50
1821 V.G. 5.00; fine	7.50
1822 Good 1.00; V.G. 1.50; V.F.	4.00
1823 Good 7.50; fine	15.00
1824/2 V.G.	6.50
1824 Fine	2.50
1825 Good 1.00; V.G.	2.00
1826 Fine	2.00
1827 Fine	2.00
1828 Lge. date V.G. 1.00; fine	2.00
1828 Small date V.G.	3.50
1839 Head of 38, fine	2.50
1839 Silly head, fine	3.50
1839 Booby head, V.G. 1.50; fine	2.50
1839 Head of 1840, fine	3.00
1857 Large date, X.F.	6.50
1857 Small date, V.F.	4.50
Special: 10 different dates 1829-1856 V.G.-V.F.	5.00

California customers please include 3% sales tax with order.

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Town & Country Market
350 S. Fairfax Ave.
Los Angeles 36, Calif.

1950-PDS MINT SETS
$3.25

(13 coins, no S Mint 5¢ or 50¢)
1 set 20¢ extra, 2 or more postpaid.

1951-PDS MINT SETS

See our deluxe 28-page price list for 1951. If you do not have it a dime will bring you one.

1951-D CENTS NOW AVAILABLE

10 per cent over face, plus postage. Be sure to send enough; any excess will be carefully refunded. Minimum charge on roll orders $1.00.

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Place your order now for other 1951-D Mint coins, but do not send money until we notify you they are available.

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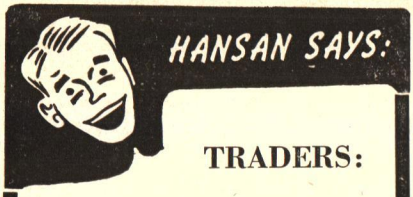
In the past 12 years of continuous service on current year Denver Mint coins, we have filled every order completely that was placed with us fairly early in the year. This has included the 1939-D, 1942-D and 1950-D Nickels. Something to consider when you place your 1951 order.

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Amt. of Loan	12 Mo. Payments	15 Mo. Payments	18 Mo. Payments
$ 50.00	$ 4.74	$	$
75.00	7.11	5.88	
100.00	9.48	7.83	6.76
150.00	14.22	11.74	10.14
200.00	18.96	15.66	13.52
250.00	23.70	19.57	16.90
300.00	28.44	23.48	20.28
500.00	45.64	37.38	31.98
750.00	67.23	54.76	46.61
1000.00	88.64	72.13	61.23

There are no extra charges; you may pay off the loan at any time and be refunded the difference.

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Bonded to and Licensed by the State of Ohio

A. W. AULT & CO.
First National Bank Bldg.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

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¶ Commemorative coins issued in 1937, celebrating birth of first child of English parents in America.

¶ We plan to release a limited number of the remaining stock of these coins as a part of the 10th season of "The Lost Colony," Paul Green's famous symphonic drama.

¶ These are mint coins in perfect condition.

¶ These brilliant coins will sell for only $4.50 each.

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ROANOKE ISLAND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, MANTEO, N. C.

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For 1951

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12,000 coins and paper money.

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Mostly Scandinavian.

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IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS

FOR

1951-S COINS

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MAY I HEAR FROM YOU?

G. W. HOOBLER

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BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED DOLLARS

At New Low Prices

1878-P ..$1.90	1890-O ..$4.25	1901-S ..$4.90
1878-S .. 1.90	1890-S .. 2.25	1902-P .. 2.50
1878-CC . 2.90	1890-CC . 3.50	1902-O ..12.90
1879-P .. 1.90	1891-P .. 4.90	1903-P ..12.90
1879-O .. 7.50	1891-O .. 5.50	1904-P .. 3.50
1879-CC . 7.50	1891-CC . 3.90	*1904-S .. 4.50*
1880-P .. 1.90	1892-P .. 4.90	
1881-P .. 1.90	1892-O .. 5.90	**Circulated**
1881-O .. 4.90	1892-S ..12.50	1879-O-
1881-S .. 1.90	1892-CC . 5.50	CC ... 2.50
1882-P .. 1.90	1893-P .. 4.75	1881-CC . 4.50
1882-O .. 3.90	1893-O .. 5.90	1882-83-
1882-S .. 1.90	1894-P .. 7.50	CC ... 2.50
1882-CC . 7.50	1894-O .. 4.75	1884-CC . 2.90
1883-P .. 2.50	1894-S .. 3.90	1885-CC 14.90
1883-O .. 3.90	1895-O .. 4.90	1889-CC . 4.90
1883-S .. 3.90	1895-S ..14.90	1892-S .. 2.50
1883-CC . 7.50	1896-P .. 5.90	1893-S
1884-P .. 3.50	1896-O .. 4.90	VG ...14.90
1884-S .. 7.50	1897-P .. 7.50	1893-S F 19.90
1885-P .. 3.90	1897-O .. 4.25	1893-S
1885-O .. 3.90	1897-S .. 2.90	VF ...29.50
1885-S .. 2.90	1898-P .. 7.50	1893-O-
1886-P .. 4.90	1898-O ..12.90	CC ... 2.50
1886-O .. 7.50	1898-S .. 2.90	1894-97-P 4.90
1887-P .. 4.50	1899-P .. 4.50	1895-S .. 4.50
1887-O .. 4.50	1899-O .. 4.50	1898-O .. 6.40
1887-S .. 3.90	1899-O	1901-P .. 2.90
1888-P .. 6.50	SMo .. 7.50	1902-O .. 3.50
1888-O .. 5.50	1900-P .. 4.50	1903-P-S 3.90
1888-S .. 3.90	1900-O .. 3.50	1903-O
1889-P .. 4.25	1900-S .. 2.90	VG ...27.50
1889-O .. 3.90	1901-P .. 4.50	1934-S .. 2.50
1890-P .. 3.90	1901-O .. 4.50	

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HARRY W. BASON

24 Maple Drive New Hyde Park, N.Y.

"Friendly Dealer" Coins

UNCIRCULATED MERCURY DIMES

Buy now, not "Wish I had" later.

	P.	D.	S.
1929	$.75	$	$
1935	.50		
1936	.50		
1937	.50		
1938	.30		.50
1939	.35	.35	.60
1940	.30	.30	.30
1941	.30	.30	.30
1941-S "Broken nose"			.75
1942	.25	.25	.25
1943	.25	.25	.25
1944	.20	.20	.20
1945	.20	.20	.20

Any uncirculated Roosevelt Dimes .20

Liberty Standing Halves, uncirculated

1929-D	$7.00	1940-S	$1.35
1934	1.75	1941	1.00
1935	1.75	1941-D	1.25
1937	1.50	1941-S	1.25
1937-D	1.75	1942-P-S-D ea.	1.00
1937-S	2.00	1943-P-S-D ea.	1.00
1938	1.35	1944-P-S-D ea.	.85
1939	1.35	1945-46-P-S-D	
1939-D	1.35	ea.	.75
1939-S	2.00	1947-P-D ea.	.75
1940	1.25		

WILLIAM H. KENWORTHY

"The Friendly Dealer"

Waterville, Maine

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IRA S. REED

Associate

1629 Race Street Philadelphia 3, Pa.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS

If you are interested . . .

In building up a really nice set of brilliant uncirculated Commemorative Half Dollars, at lowest possible prices, and can raise as little as $5.00 to $10.00 a month for that purpose, then you should get acquainted with my Approval Shipments.

Just let me know two things: which Commemorative Half Dollars you already have, and if you want to collect a COMPLETE set of 130 coins, or the TYPE set of 47 coins. Your first Approval Shipment will come by return mail. No obligation, except of course to pay for coins you keep. Better get started right away; it may be too late after 60 years!

(Also, I am always in the market to buy Comm. Half Dollars, one coin or 1000, and pay highest prices.)

TOIVO JOHNSON
East Holden, Maine

●

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Rolls of Brilliant Uncirculated
1950 Denver Mint Nickels.
Quote best price.

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$2. 1878 Scofield-Gilfillan Red(rays)
$5. 1880 Scofield-Gilfillan Lrg.Brown
$5. 1880 Rosecrans-Huston Lrg.Red
$1. 1880 Rosecrans-Huston Lrg.Brown
$2. 1880 Rosecrans-Huston Lrg.Brown
$5. 1880 Rosecrans-Nebeker Lrg.Brown
$5. 1907 Napier-Thompson Small Red
$5. 1907 Elliot-Burke Small Red

Treasury or Coin Notes

$2. 1890 Rosecrans-Nebeker Lrg.Brown
$5. 1890 Rosecrans-Nebeker Lrg.Brown
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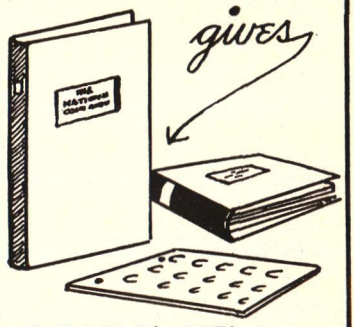
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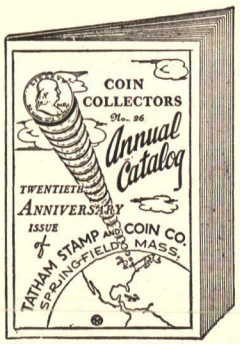
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